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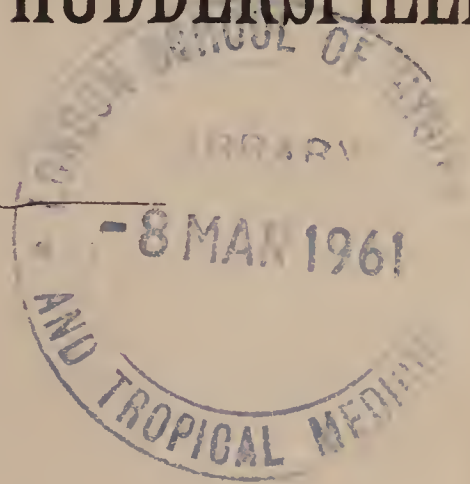
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COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.



THE



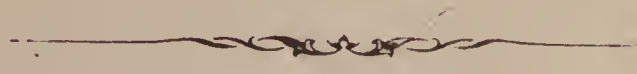
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

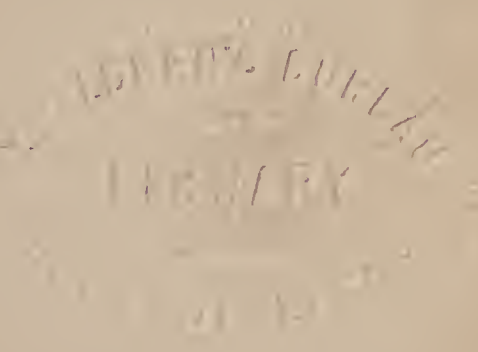
FOR THE YEAR

1908.



HUDDERSFIELD :

DAILY CHRONICLE PRINTING WORKS, LORD STREET.



THE
ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE
URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY
OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD

FOR THE YEAR

1908.

BY

S. G. H. MOORE, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health to the Borough,

Medical Superintendent of Hospitals,

Chief Medical Officer to the Education Authority.



PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.



HUDDERSFIELD :

DAILY CHRONICLE PRINTING WORKS, LORD STREET,

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Health Committee	4
Public Health Department, Staff	5
Abstract	6
Introductory Letter	7-12
Population	13
Marriages	13-14
Births	14-15
Birth and Infantile Mortality Rates, England and Wales	15
Births in Huddersfield Poor Law Union	16
Diagram showing proportion of deaths caused by different diseases	16A
Mortality	17
Deaths in Public Institutions	18
Infant Mortality	18
Infant Mortality Charts	18ABC
Midwives Act	19
Population, Births, and Deaths	20
Diagram of Deaths	20A
General Zymotic, Tubercular and Infantile Mortality ...	21
Infectious Diseases	22-44
Scarlet Fever	22-24A
Typhoid Fever	25-26
Diphtheria	27-29
Diarrhoea	29-33
Tuberculosis	33-36
Measles and German Measles	37
Whooping Cough	37
Influenza	38
Septic Diseases	38
Other Infectious Diseases	38
Comparison of various Death Rates (Chart)	38A
Table showing Infectious Diseases notified and deaths therefrom since 1883	39
Table showing various Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Rates	40

TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued.

Street List	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41-44
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Dietic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Constitutional Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Developmental Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Bacteriological Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46-48
Huddersfield Union—Vaccination Return	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Abstract of Meteorological Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Number of Lodgers using Corporation Common Lodging House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Removal of Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Sanitary Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54-55
Inspectorial Work, Drainage, Nuisances, and so forth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56-57
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58-59
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Factory and Workshop Act, 1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61-66
Hillhouse Depot—Particulars of work performed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67-68
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70-77
Tables in Appendix.								

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Meets at the Town Hall on the second Wednesday in each month,
at 3-30 p.m.

JOHN HOLROYD, Esq., J.P., Mayor, and 21 Members.

Mr. Alderman B. BROADBENT, M.A., J.P. Chairman.

Mr. Councillor J. DAWSON, Deputy Chairman.

Aldermen :

A. Gee, J.P.
G. W. Hellawell.

W. H. Jessop, J.P.
H. Pullon, M.B., C.M.

Councillors :

S. Ainley.
E. A. Beaumont.
G. H. Beaumont.
B. Bottomley.
B. Calverley.
J. Cudworth.
C. E. W. Hallas.
J. H. Noble.

W. Pickles.
J. Quarmby.
Jabez H. Shaw.
S. Stephens.
Law Taylor.
J. Walker.
A. Whitworth.

Duties and Powers.

To execute and perform in the name and on behalf of the Council, but subject to the Standing Orders of the Council and to confirmation by the Council, all the powers and duties of the Corporation in relation to the following:—

Infectious and Epidemic Diseases.

Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.

Common Lodging Houses.

Cleansing of Infected Houses.

Prevention of Pollution of Rivers and Streams.

Health Statistics and Sickness and Mortality Returns.

Superintendence of the Department of the Medical Officer of Health.

All the powers and duties imposed upon the Council by the Midwives Act, 1902.

Removal and Disposal of Nightsoil and Refuse.

Public Urinals and Conveniences.

Nuisances.

Offensive Trades.

Control of Drains, Privies, Ashpits, and Cesspools.

Buildings and Rooms unfit for Habitation

Polluted Wells.

Adulteration of Food and Drugs.

Unwholesome Food.

Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops.

Canal Boats.

Factories and Workshops.

Small Holdings and Allotments (pursuant to the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908).

Public Health Department.

STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health :

S. G. H. MOORE, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

H. M. CADE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Miss ISABEL HILL, M.B., Ch.B.

Miss SHEILA M. ROSS, M.D., Ch.B.

Public Analyst :

L. GORDON PAUL, Ph.D., F.I.C.

Veterinary Inspector :

J. McKINNA, F.R.C.V.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

WILLIAM MEDLEY DRAKE. †

Deputy Chief Inspector :

ALBERT BROOK. † § ‡

Assistant Inspectors :

R. ALLISON. † *

A. AINLEY. † *

M. G. H. TRESIDDER. †

O. E. GRAHAM. †

GEORGE A. SHAW. †

Infectious Diseases Officer :

M. TURNER.

Clerks :

M. V. SUTCLIFFE.

N. LOCKWOOD.

H. TATE.

Hospital Matron :

Miss M. STEVENSON.

† Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Nuisances.

* Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Food Inspector.

§ Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute in Practical Sanitary Science.

‡ Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors Examination Board.

ABSTRACT.

1. **Situation.**—Latitude $53^{\circ} 39' 7''$ N. ; Longitude $1^{\circ} 47' 30''$ W.
2. **Elevation of the area built over.**—Varies from 200 feet to 600 feet above ordnance datum.
3. **Area of the Borough.**—11,859 acres ; of the Central District, 734 acres.
4. **Population.**—1901 Census, 95,047 ; estimated at middle of 1908 by Registrar General's method without correction by local data 94777 : corrected estimate. 102500
5. **Density of Population.**—For the Borough 8.0 persons per acre ; for the Central District, 30.9.
6. **Marriages.**—Number during the year, 970 ; rate per 1,000 of the population, 10.2.
7. **Births.**—

Males	1238	}	Total 2348.
Females	...	1110		

Rate 24.39.
8. **Natural Increase.**—For the year, 703 ; since the Census, 4971.
9. **Deaths.**—

Males	861	}	Total 1645.
Females	...	784		

Annual rate of mortality, 17.09.
Mean rate during years 1898-1907, 17.31.
Total deaths from zymotic diseases, 159.
Annual rate of mortality do. 1.65.
Mean rate of mortality do. years 1898-1907, 1.52.

NOTE.—"Rate"—per 1,000 per annum. All rates are calculated on the Registrar General's figure.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH
OF HUDDERSFIELD.

GENTLEMEN,

The present is the forty-first annual report upon the health of the Borough, since the first appointment of a Medical Officer of Health, and is the eighth that I have had the honour of preparing.

The population at the middle of the year, according to the Registrar-General's estimate amounted to 94,777 individuals.

Inasmuch as all the rates, including those relating to deaths, births, and sickness, calculated from the population in the following pages are affected by the accuracy or inaccuracy of the estimate of the population, it is of importance to consider whether or not the official estimate, that is that of the Registrar-General, is correct or not. In former reports reasons have been given for supposing that the population is understated by the Registrar-General. The result of this is to show a heavier death rate than the real one, and a higher birth rate than would correspond with the facts.

The method of the Registrar-General is based on the assumption that a population which has increased during one intercensus period of 10 years, will continue to increase, and that it will do so at the same rate during the next 10 years. A decrease is estimated in the same way. Thus not only is the rate assumed to be uniform for the considerable period of 10 years, but the further assumption is of necessity acted upon that the change continues in the same direction, and at the same rate, whether of increase or decrease, for 20 years. It is to be expected *a priori* where this system is applied to a large number of communities, that in certain instances it will break down. Because it is highly improbable, in the smaller places particularly, that the *rate of change* will be uniform. A diminution in a rate of increase need only continue long enough to become a positive decrease. Doubtless the method is the best devisable for common application to a large number of places; but it is clearly permissible to supplement it by conclusions arrived at by persons familiar with

local conditions. I have done this for Huddersfield by four independent methods. The results appear to show that the population of the Borough is a substantially increasing one. Each result corroborates and supports the other, and in each there is shown an increase for each year since 1901, the census year.

The means available outside the method of the Registrar-General for estimating the population are:—

1.—By adding to the number found at the last census the excess of births over deaths, i.e., the natural increase of population.

2.—By making a comparison between the number of voters on the burgess rolls year by year.

3.—By making a comparison of the number of occupied houses year by year.

4.—By making a comparison of the number of children on the school registers year by year.

These methods are set forth below:—

1.—Excess of Births over Deaths.

April, 1901, to December, 1902	...	...	1112
During 1903	...	...	668
During 1904	...	...	586
During 1905	...	...	651
During 1906	...	...	663
During 1907	...	...	588
During 1908	...	...	703

Total natural increase since the Census 4971

2.—Comparison of Burgess Rolls.

Number of Burgesses on Roll	1901	...	19712
„ „ „	1902	...	19784
„ „ „	1903	...	20106
„ „ „	1904	...	20196
„ „ „	1905	...	20382
„ „ „	1906	...	20758
„ „ „	1907	...	21117
„ „ „	1908	...	21483

Number of inhabitants per voter at Census period 4.82178.
On this basis:—

Increase	of	population	1902	...	347*
„		„	1903	...	1553
„		„	1904	...	434
„		„	1905	...	897
„		„	1906	...	1813
„		„	1907	...	1731
„		„	1908	...	1765
					—
Total since the Census				...	8540

3.—Comparison of Occupied Houses.

Number of new houses erected, April, 1901, to					
December, 1902				...	496
Number of new houses erected		1903	...	361	
„	„	„	1904	...	366
„	„	„	1905	...	319
„	„	„	1906	...	345
„	„	„	1907	...	350
„	„	„	1908	...	334
Number of persons per house at Census				...	4.25152
Number of inhabited houses at Census, 1891				...	20943
Number of uninhabited houses at Census, 1891					965
or 1 in 21.					

At the 1901 Census the figures were 22,356 inhabited and 1,186 uninhabited, or 1 in 19.

The rate of change of inhabited and uninhabited houses being very low, may be neglected, and the calculation made as follows:—

Number of new houses erected 1908	...	...	334
Allow 1 in 19 to be empty	...	...	18
			—
			316

Applying the number of persons per house found at the Census, we arrive at a probable increase during 1908 of 1,343.

* These figures are slightly different from the ones given in previous reports owing to the present calculations being made to 4 more places of decimals. They are more accurate.

The estimate of the number of occupied houses obtained by the above method, viz., 24,792, is corroborated by the fact that during 1908, the Water Department supplied water to 25,074 houses.

4.—Comparison of School Attendances.

Number of Children on School Registers, 1901				14627
„	„	„	1902	14831
„	„	„	1903	15148
„	„	„	1904	15373
„	„	„	1905	15391
„	„	„	1906	15482
„	„	„	1907	15833
„	„	„	1908	16157

In the Census year practically 154 children were on the registers per 1,000 inhabitants. If we assume the ratio to remain the same, the population for 1908 will be 104,916, greater by 10,139 than the Registrar-General's estimate for 1908.

The following tabular summary shows that each of these methods corroborates the other for the past year, and further, that the results for the years preceding are also corroboratory:—

		Years.							
Method.		1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Totals
1	...	1112	668	586	651	663	588	703	4971
2	...	347	1553	434	897	1813	1731	1765	8540
3	...	1998	1454	1475	1284	1390	1412	1343	10356
4	...	1258	2059	1461	117	590	2280	2104	9869

If the average of the above four methods be taken, it is evident that the population of the Borough has increased by above 8,000 persons since the year 1901, and there is thus good ground for the supposition that the population of the Borough is between 102,000 and 103,000.

Of these four methods probably the last two are the most reliable. It is noteworthy that these two show a higher increase, than the two former, but it should be borne in mind that all these figures are merely estimates, and that influences may be at work which render them unreliable. They are the best means available of forming an estimate in the absence of more frequent censuses.

It should be steadily kept in mind that there is one predominant determining factor affecting populations of localities—where trade is flourishing, where there is plenty of work for workpeople, and the probability of making money, people will be attracted, and where converse conditions obtain, emigration will take place. Many examples of this rule could be cited.

The marriage rate continues at the higher level which it had reached in 1907, when it was 2 per 1,000 greater than 1906. There were 970 marriages, giving a rate per 1,000 of the population of 10.2. If this may be accepted as a sign of prosperity, it may be fair that it corroborates the locally estimated increase in the population.

The birth rate rose to a slightly higher level than it has touched in recent times, being 24.39, compared with 23.17 in 1907. The difference is apparently slight, but it is to be feared that the number of births are really taking place in a bigger population than the town is credited with, so that when the next enumeration of population takes place in 1911 it may be found that the decline that was observed at the last census in the birth rate is being maintained.

The general death rate, even calculated on the lower estimate of population is 17.09, and is lower by 0.22 than the mean during the years 1898-1907, but if, as is in all probability the case, the population of the town be in fact between 102,000 and 103,000, the death rate is considerably lower. Calculated on 102,000, it becomes 15.9.

During the year the town was remarkably free from the notifiable infectious diseases, but a widespread epidemic of Measles, such as recur in all centres of population every two or three years, caused the zymotic death rate (in which deaths from this disease are included) to rise above the mean for the preceding 10 years, the figure being 1.65, and the mean 1.52 per 1,000 persons living at all ages.

During the year a record was established relative to Scarlet Fever. Only 3 deaths occurred throughout the whole Borough; 88 cases were notified. Both are records, the lowest death-rate and the lowest case rate since the commencement of records being compiled.

Under the heading "Diarrhœa" an account will be found of the operation of the notification of the disease in Huddersfield, which was made compulsory with the consent of the Local Government Board in virtue of the provisions contained in the Huddersfield Improvement Act of 1880.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts continue to be a "dead letter" in Huddersfield.

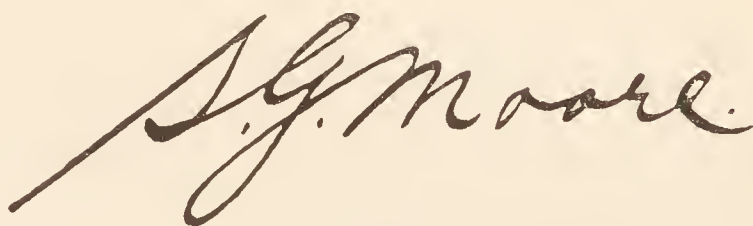
During the year the Education Committee passed the following resolution:—

"That in accordance with the suggestion made by the Board of Education in paragraph 7 of Circular 576, the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough be appointed to supervise the medical inspection of school children."

The work thus devolving upon me is extremely interesting, and its importance cannot well be over estimated. The effects of a carefully conducted, well considered inspection of school children must be wholly to the good of the race. The Memorandum of the Board of Education dealing with the Administrative Provisions Act, under which the system has been established, requires an annual report on the work to be submitted. A detailed account of the provisions made for carrying out the work and the work actually accomplished will be found therein

I am, Gentlemen,

Faithfully yours,



M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Chief School Medical Officer.

Public Health Department, Huddersfield.

May 24th, 1909.

STATISTICS.

Population.

The population on the basis of the Registrar-General's method of calculation, estimated to mid-year 1908, was 94,777, or a decrease of 37 for the year, equal to .039 per cent of the total number of inhabitants.

By each of the four methods set forth in the introductory letter, however, a substantial increase is shown. This is progressive from year to year. There are good grounds for the belief that the total number of inhabitants of the Borough is well over 102,000 persons.

The following table shows the changes in the population census by census since the year 1831, and the change per cent:—

Census.	Population.	Variation.	Rate per cent.
1831	36732	...	...
1841	44933	+ 8201	+ 22
1851	54073	+ 9140	+ 20
1861	60940	+ 6867	+ 12
1871	70253	+ 9313	+ 15
1881	81823	+ 11570	+ 16
1891	†95420	+ 13597	+ 16
1901	95047	— 373	— 0·39

† Including the district of Longwood, which was added in 1890, and had a Census population in 1891 of 5406 persons.

+ Increase. — Decrease.

Marriages.

The number of marriages solemnised in the Borough was 970, equal to 10·2 per 1,000 of the population.

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages in the Borough and in the Huddersfield Union in five yearly periods from 1876 to 1905, and the numbers for the years 1906, 1907, and 1908.

Periods.	Borough of Huddersfield.	Huddersfield Poor Law Union.	Average Population of the Borough.
1876-80	820	1178	78919
1881-85	852	1247	84633
1886-90	843	1279	91440
1891-95	844	1298	95336
1896-00	882	1384	95149
1901-05	916	1422	94963
1906	821	1531	94851
1907	1008	1556	94814
1908	970	1478	94777

Births.

In Tables A and No. 7 (post) will be found details of the birth-rates in the various districts of the Borough. The following short statement gives the population, births, and birth-rate for the years 1872, 1882, 1892, and 1902.

Year	Population.	Births.	Birth-rate.
1872 ...	71,780 ...	2,682 ...	37.5
1882 ...	83,271 ...	2,562 ...	30.8
1892 ...	95,373 ...	2,214 ...	23.3
1902 ...	95,000 ...	2,354 ...	24.4

It will be seen that the birth-rate underwent a reduction of 38 per cent in 20 years, and that it has apparently become stationary at about 23 or 24 per 1,000 population.

During the year 2,348 births were registered; more by 159 than during 1907. The sexes and rates for the year and for each quarter are shown in the table below.

1908.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Birth-rate.
1st Quarter.	295	289	584	24·73
2nd „	287	303	590	24·98
3rd „	367	295	662	26·03
(14 weeks)				
4th „	289	223	512	21·68
Totals...	1238	1110	2348	24·39

England and Wales, 1908. Birth Rates and Infantile Mortality Rates.

	Estimated Population to Middle 1908.	Number of Births, 1908.	Birth-rate per 1,000 persons living at all ages.	Infant Mortality Annual Death- rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
England & Wales	35,348,780	942,611	26·5	121
76 Great Towns ...	16,234,952	444,357	26·9	129
142 Smaller Towns	4,997,447	130,272	26·0	124
Huddersfield ...	94,777	2,348	24·39	112

Births in the Huddersfield Poor Law Union.

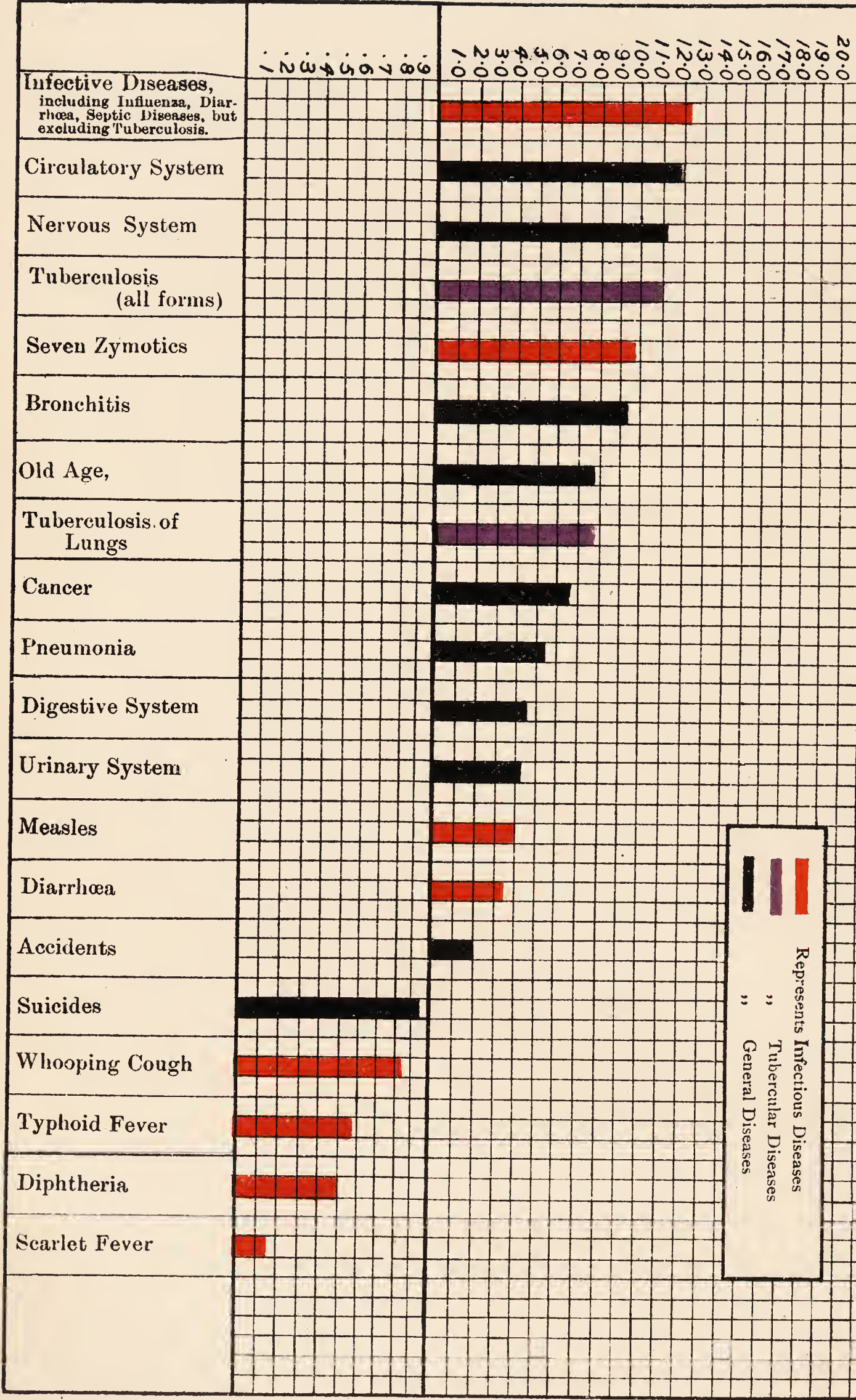
Sub. Reg. District.	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Huddersfield ...	1269	1313	1293	1233	1292	1111	1127	1057	1114	1001	1062	950	1002	966	1099	1059	1133	1104	1042	1091	1090	1071	1078	1055	1094	1117
Almondbury ...	404	440	410	363	394	374	383	359	362	321	355	302	332	352	393	485	622	638	574	597	559	547	545	582	530	530
Kirkheaton.....	298	374	448	391	397	412	394	349	367	380	372	335	334	322	359	282	135	139	149	154	140	161	159	151	142	131
Kirkburton ...	341	371	317	330	382	338	346	298	328	303	278	297	286	282	255	289	280	290	270	306	310	332	292	306	297	288
New Mill	207	196	196	202	185	167	174	154	183	157	159	140	162	151	160	156	149	152	135	135	149	145	133	151	141	141
Holmfirth	307	289	299	278	268	273	290	241	262	231	234	223	214	236	204	221	190	188	183	202	196	202	167	197	184	183
Honley	355	373	351	334	376	342	329	323	345	336	303	258	294	290	291	316	270	272	284	297	284	276	270	266	305	265
Lockwood	510	544	508	484	473	507	463	449	455	459	438	395	484	402	504	608	621	651	573	614	614	638	633	677	588	662
Slaithwaite	279	294	283	249	254	260	245	249	273	308	315	295	274	278	226	239	212	224	196	217	212	208	216	215	230	224
Golcar	707	680	651	662	660	640	657	552	582	610	591	493	502	527	547	421	436	413	416	370	400	387	381	397	433	377
Totals....	4677	4874	4756	4526	4681	4424	4408	4031	4271	4106	4107	3688	3884	3806	4038	4076	4048	4071	3822	3983	3954	3967	3874	3997	3944	3918

For the information relating to the Poor Law Union I am indebted to Mr. Rigby, Clerk to the Guardians.

NOTE.—In July, 1898, Dalton was transferred from Kirkheaton district to Almondbury, which will explain the serious decrease in the former and increase in the latter.

In March, 1898, Lindley and Longwood were transferred from Golcar to Lockwood.

Diagram showing the Proportion of the Total Deaths expressed as a Percentage, which certain Diseases and Classes of Disease have caused.



Mortality.

During 1908 there were 1,645 deaths in Huddersfield.

The following table shows the proportion of the total deaths expressed as a percentage, which certain diseases and classes of disease have caused :—

TABLE I.

All Infective Diseases, including the seven Zymotics, Influenza, Infective Enteritis, Summer Diarrhœa, Gangrene, and Pyaemia, but excluding all forms of Tuberculosis	12.22 per cent.
All diseases of circulatory system, including all forms of Heart disease	11.91 „
All diseases of nervous system, including Convulsions, Apoplexy, and Epilepsy	11.06 „
Tuberculosis, all forms	10.88 „
Seven Zymotics	9.67 „
Measles 4.01	„
Diarrhœa 3.59	„
Whooping Cough ... 0.85	„
Typhoid Fever ... 0.55	„
Diphtheria ... 0.49	„
Scarlet Fever ... 0.18	„
Small Pox 0.00	„
Bronchitis	9.24 „
Old Age	7.84 „
Tuberculosis of Lungs	7.72 „
Cancer	6.63 „
Pneumonia	5.29 „
All diseases of digestive system, including intestinal obstruction, Gastric Ulcer, and Appendicitis	4.50 „
Urinary System, including all forms of Kindney Disease	4.19 „
Accidents	2.01 „
Suicides	0.97 „

The above information is expressed graphically in the following diagram :—

Deaths at different age periods, expressed in percentages of the total deaths:—

TABLE II.

Aged under 1 year ...	...	...	15.99 per cent.
„ 1 to 5 years ...	...	...	9.97 „
„ 5 „ 15 „ ...	...	...	3.77 „
„ 15 „ 25 „ ...	...	...	4.01 „
„ 25 „ 65 „ ...	...	...	40.18 „
„ 65 and over ...	...	...	26.08 „

Deaths in Public Institutions.

of persons resident in the Borough.

In the Sanatorium for infectious diseases	13 deaths occurred.
In the General Infirmary	89 „ „
In the Nursing Home	8 „ „
In the Poor Law Workhouses	115 „ „
In the West Riding Lunatic Asylums	34 „ „

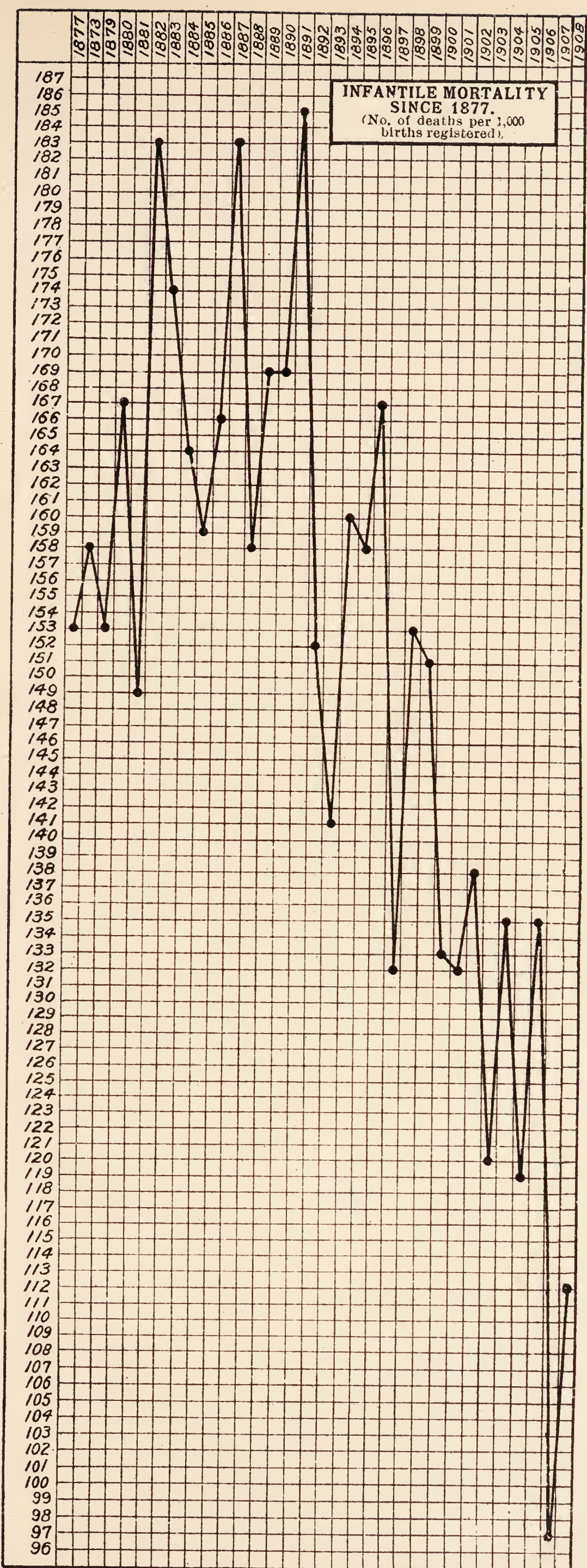
Infantile Mortality.

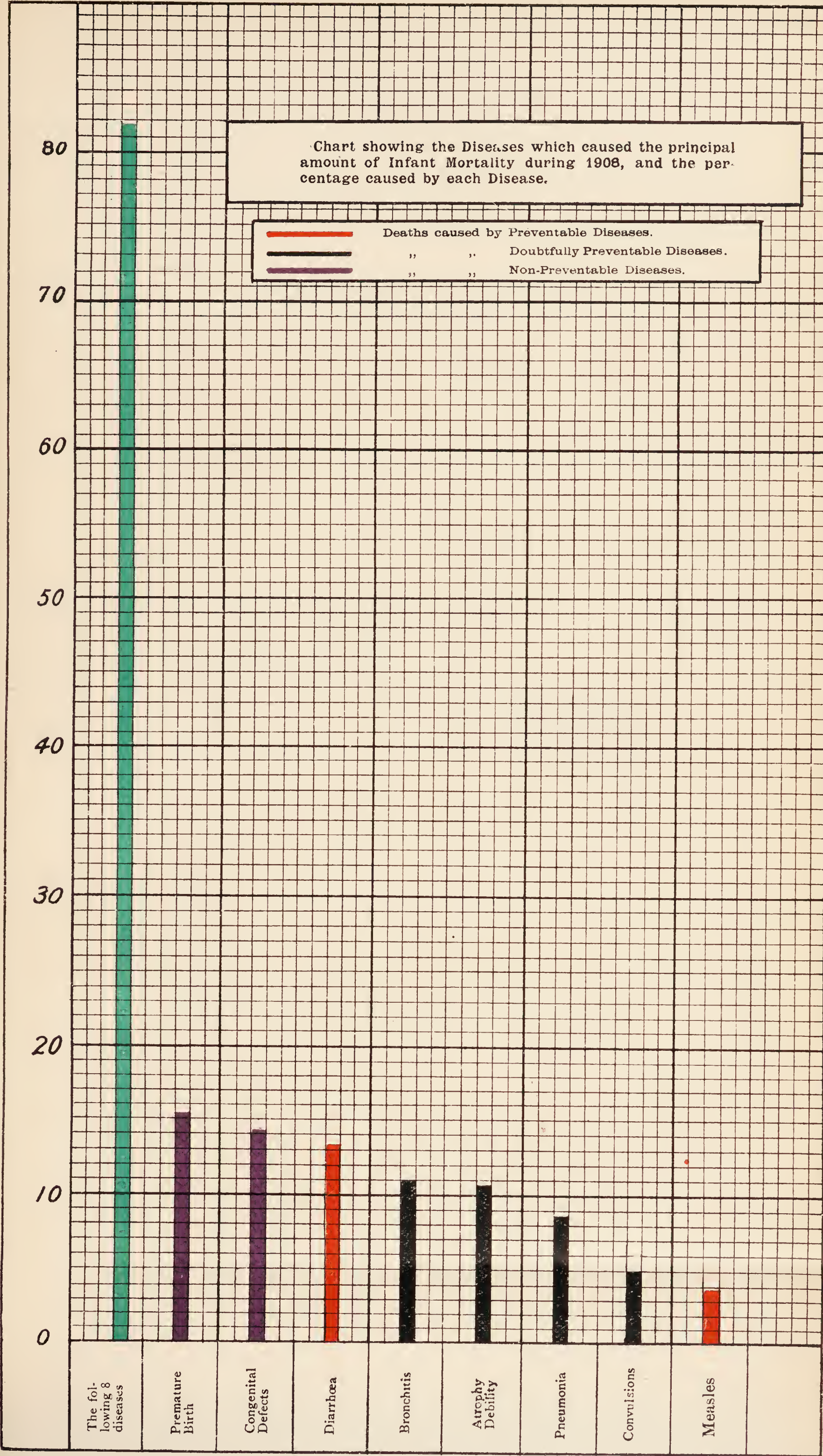
This subject is reported upon separately. The 4th edition of the Medical Officer of Health's full report on the subject was issued in June, 1908.

A copy has been sent to each member of the Council, others are available if required.

The following chart shows the Infant Mortality figure in the Borough from 1877, the date when the records commenced.

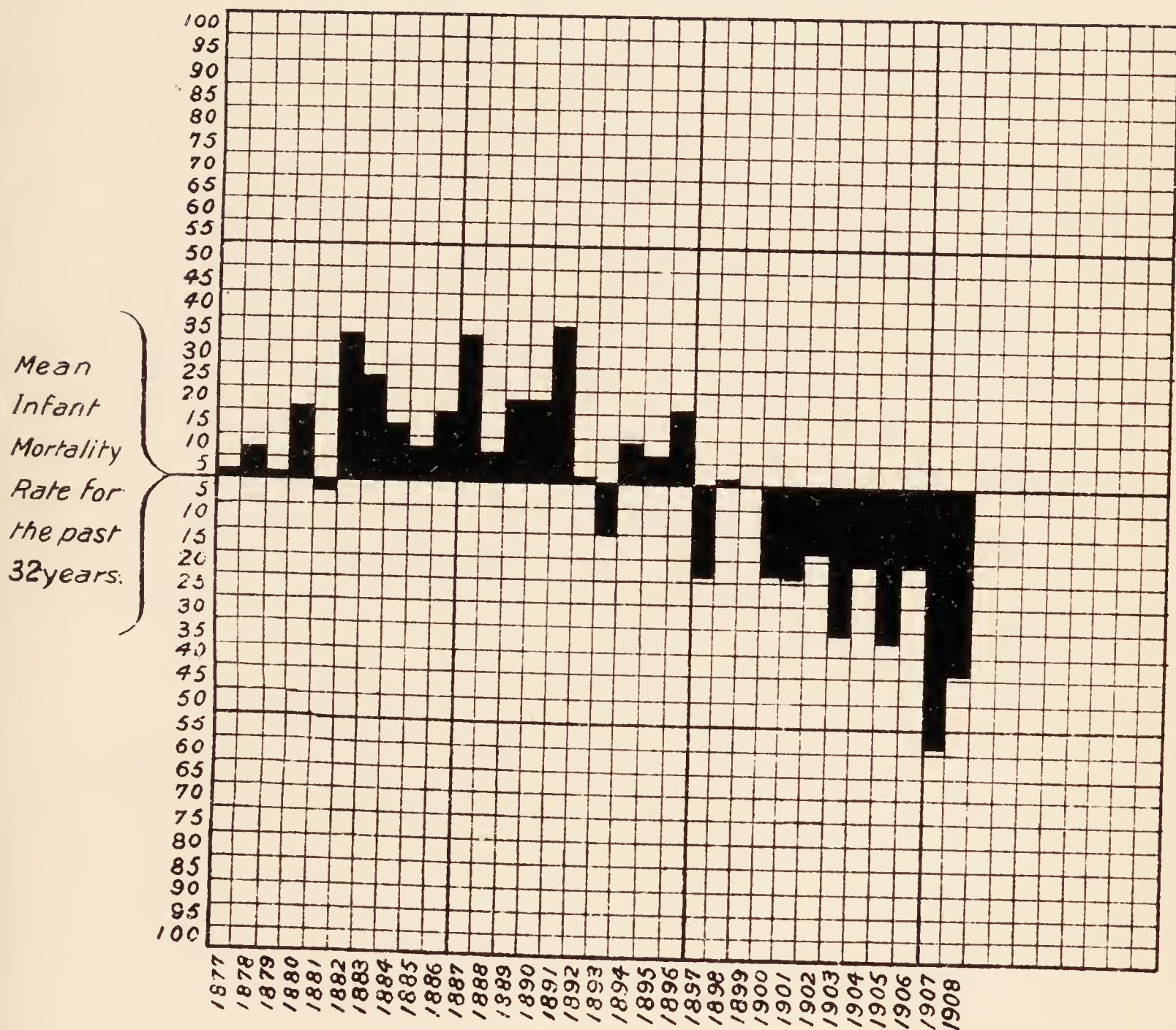
The Infant Mortality figure for 1907 was the lowest on record, being only 97. The mean Infant Mortality figure for the 30 years was 154, the reduction therefore was 37 per cent. Owing in part to a widespread epidemic of measles in the Borough the figure rose during 1908 to 112. Part of the increase over 1907 was due to Summer diarrhoea. Though the figure has gone back so as to exceed 100, it remains satisfactory in comparison with the average.





INFANT MORTALITY.

Diagram showing Annual Departure from the Mean of the
Thirty=Two Years, 1877—1908.



Midwives Act.

Thirty-three midwives qualified to practise in the Borough during the year. Of these 3 did not practise, 1 in consequence of serious illness, 1 removed to London, and 1 owing to having other duties to perform.

Seven out of the 33 have had some hospital training, the others have been registered under the Provisions of the Midwives Act, 1902, which permitted women who had *bona fide* practised as midwives for one year previously to be certificated.

These older untrained midwives do not use the catheter, or the thermometer, and though clean in the household, some of them have little idea of cleanliness from the surgical point of view. Three are very illiterate, not being able to write, and depending on neighbours for getting their registers written up. Ten cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum have occurred during the year, one of these cases has resulted in blindness.

Four cases of Puerperal Fever have occurred during the year 1908. During 1908, out of 2,161 births notified, 479 were attended by midwives, and 56 by unregistered women. A few of these untrained midwives are to be commended, they are women of great experience, they understand the class amongst whom they work, they are clean, and capable, anxious to do their best, and willing to profit by any advice.

The following table gives the Population, Births, and Deaths, with the excess of Births over Deaths for the past 37 years :—

Years.	Population.	Births	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1908	94777	2348	1645	703
1907	94814	2189	1601	588
1906	94851	2301	1638	663
1905	94888	2256	1605	651
1904	94926	2243	1657	586
1903	94963	2252	1584	668
1902	95000	2354	1710	644
1901	95037	2175	1581	594
1900	95074	2376	1752	624
1899	95112	2374	1671	703
1898	95149	2295	1625	670
1897	95187	2365	1666	699
1896	95224	2096	1712	384
1895	95261	2151	1699	452
1894	95299	1988	1563	425
1893	95336	2311	1695	616
1892	95373	2214	1746	468
1891	95410	2324	2189	135
1890	94253	2167	1804	363
1889	92825	2276	1738	538
1888	91419	2243	1686	557
1887	90034	2487	2063	424
1886	88670	2385	1727	658
1885	87327	2530	1745	785
1884	86004	2576	1707	869
1883	84450	2488	1799	689
1882	83271	2562	1857	705
1881	82113	2567	1665	902
1880	81780	2545	1797	748
1879	80245	2598	1871	727
1878	78900	2759	1733	1026
1877	77600	2705	1735	970
1876	76072	2664	1760	904
1875	75069	2735	1770	965
1874	74150	2571	1585	986
1873	72940	2641	1525	1116
1872	71780	2682	1674	1008



General, Zymotic, Tubercular, and Infantile Mortality.

Table showing the rates of Mortality in Huddersfield for the year 1908 and **each of its quarters**, from all causes, from the seven Zymotic diseases, from all forms of Tuberculosis, and the ratio of the deaths in children under one year, to a thousand births in the same periods, with the corresponding death-rates in the 76 great towns, and similar table for 1907.

Quarter	HUDDERSFIELD.				76 TOWNS.		
	All Causes.	Seven Zymotics.	Tuberculosis : all forms.	Children under one per 1,000 births.	All Causes.	Seven Zymotics.	Children under 1 per 1,000 births.
I.	19.10	0.55	1.82	86	17.9	1.37	124
II.	15.46	0.59	2.12	78	13.7	1.13	100
III. (14 wks.)	14.98	1.85	1.69	107	13.3	2.35	145
IV.	18.97	3.60	1.82	187	14.8	1.49	146
Year 1908	17.09	1.65	1.86	112	14.9	1.59	129

SIMILAR TABLE FOR 1907.

Quarter.	HUDDERSFIELD.				76 TOWNS.		
	All Causes.	Seven Zymotics.	Tuberculosis : all forms.	Children under one per 1,000 births.	All Causes.	Seven Zymotics.	Children under 1 per 1,000 births.
I.	20.02	0.93	2.20	99	19.0	1.46	136
II.	19.18	0.97	2.16	93	14.9	1.58	110
III.	12.66	0.76	1.73	62	12.2	1.47	109
IV.	15.92	0.42	1.35	133	15.4	1.68	154
Year 1907	16.94	0.77	1.86	97	15.4	1.54	127

Infectious Diseases.

The Zymotic death rate for the year equalled 1.65 per 1,000 persons living at all ages. During 1907 the figure was 0.77, the average for the decennium 1898-1907 being 1.52. The average death rate from Zymotic diseases in the 76 large towns during 1908 was 1.59 per 1,000 of the population. A comparison between 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908 can easily be accomplished by a reference to the following table:—

			1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Measles	...	...	... 75	... 5	... 61	... 10	... 66
Scarlet Fever	...	...	... 10	... 11	... 7	... 6	... 3
Diphtheria	...	...	... 14	... 11	... 13	... 8	... 8
Whooping Cough	...	...	... 25	... 17	... 32	... 18	... 14
Typhoid and other Fevers	...	...	... 7	... 17	... 9	... 11	... 9
Zymotic Enteritis	..	...	... 49	.. 46	... 81	.. 20	... 59
Small Pox	...	...	... 1	... 0	... 0	... 0	... 0
Totals			...181	...107	...203	... 73	...159

Table showing the percentage of the Zymotic death rate which each Zymotic disease has been responsible for during 1908:

Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhoid Fever.	Zymotic Enteritis.	Small Pox.
41.5	1.9	5.0	8.8	5.7	37.1	...

Scarlet Fever.

Throughout the whole Borough 3 deaths only occurred from this disease during the year under review. The mortality rate per 1,000 of population was 0.03. It is the lowest on record. Eighty-eight cases of the disease were notified. Details of the action taken relative thereto, and for each year since 1875, will be found in the table on the following page, which is well worth some little study.

Notification of Scarlet Fever, first adopted in 1876

Hospital Isolation of Scarlet Fever commenced about same time

Year	Estimated population.	Total No. of Cases notified.	No. under 5 years of age.	Total No. of Deaths registered.	No. of Cases treated in Hospit'l	Attack rate per 1000 population.	Mortality per 1000 population.	Per-centage removed to Hospital.	No of Deaths in Hospit'l	Notes.
1875	75069	45	0.6	Old reports by M.O H. state that notification not yet carried out satisfactorily
1876	76072	..	..	83	..	..	1.1	..	..
1877	77600	128	..	64	81	..	0.8	..	1	
1878	78900	250	..	48	177	..	0.6	..	4	
1879	80245	..	..	90	154	..	1.1	..	12
1880	81780	138	61	23	30	1.68	0.28	21.73	6	
1881	82113	206	71	17	119	2.47	0.21	57.76	7	This year the Medical Men without exception notified loyally. (See Annual Report of M.O.H.)
1882	83271	184	51	22	119	2.20	0.26	64.67	9	
1883	84450	91	..	7	43	1.07	0.08	45.05	2	
1884	86004	123	..	7	94	1.42	0.08	76.42	2	
1885	87327	251	..	11	185	2.87	0.13	73.70	4	
1886	88670	369	109	33	243	4.16	0.37	65.85	12	
1887	90034	526	144	31	364	5.84	0.35	69.20	17	
1888	91419	326	85	26	233	3.56	0.29	71.47	13	
1889	92825	354	106	26	309	3.81	0.28	87.28	17	
1890	94253	204	48	7	169	2.16	0.07	82.84	5	
1891	95410	341	101	30	296	3.57	0.31	86.80	17	
1892	95373	354	67	18	322	3.71	0.19	90.96	15	
1893	95336	579	129	25	509	6.07	0.26	87.91	17	
1894	95299	462	107	23	397	4.85	0.24	85.93	16	
1895	95261	539	122	20	485	5.66	0.21	89.98	9	
1896	95224	456	103	18	406	4.79	0.19	89.04	11	
1897	95187	658	167	32	608	6.91	0.34	92.40	20	
1898	95149	344	116	10	314	3.62	0.10	91.25	6	
1899	95112	333	66	7	318	3.50	0.07	95.49	5	
1900	95074	294	84	18	268	3.09	0.19	91.16	15	
1901	95037	198	65	6	183	2.08	0.06	92.42	6	
1902	95000	270	65	11	250	2.84	0.11	92.59	10	
1903	94963	244	72	15	230	2.57	0.16	94.26	15	
1904	94926	485	102	10	457	5.11	0.10	94.23	9	
1905	94888	488	117	11	461	5.14	0.12	94.47	8	
1906	94851	322	80	7	287	3.39	0.07	89.13	7	
1907	94814	145	35	6	130	1.53	0.06	89.66	5	
1908	94777	88	29	3	76	0.93	0.03	86.36	3	

Table shewing the number of cases of **Scarlet Fever** known to have existed in Huddersfield during the years 1900—1908, the number occurring in each quarter of these years, and the deaths registered from the same disease; also the average cases and deaths per quarter in the five years 1900—1904.

Quarters.	1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		Averages of five years 1900-1904.		1905		1906		1907		1908	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
I.	66	2	25	2	49	.	69	4	78	1	57	2	172	3	97	1	41	1	27	1
II.	97	6	64	.	56	1	66	5	72	1	71	3	87	1	69	2	29	1	30	2
III.	68	6	69	4	83	4	60	5	138	2	84	4	87	2	97	1	30	2	15	.
IV.	63	5	40	.	82	6	49	1	197	6	86	3	142	5	59	3	45	2	16	.
Year.	294	19	198	6	270	11	244	15	485	10	298	12	488	11	322	7	145	6	88	3

SCARLET FEVER

Diagram showing Annual Departure of Prevalence from the Mean of the Twenty-Eight Years, 1881-1908.

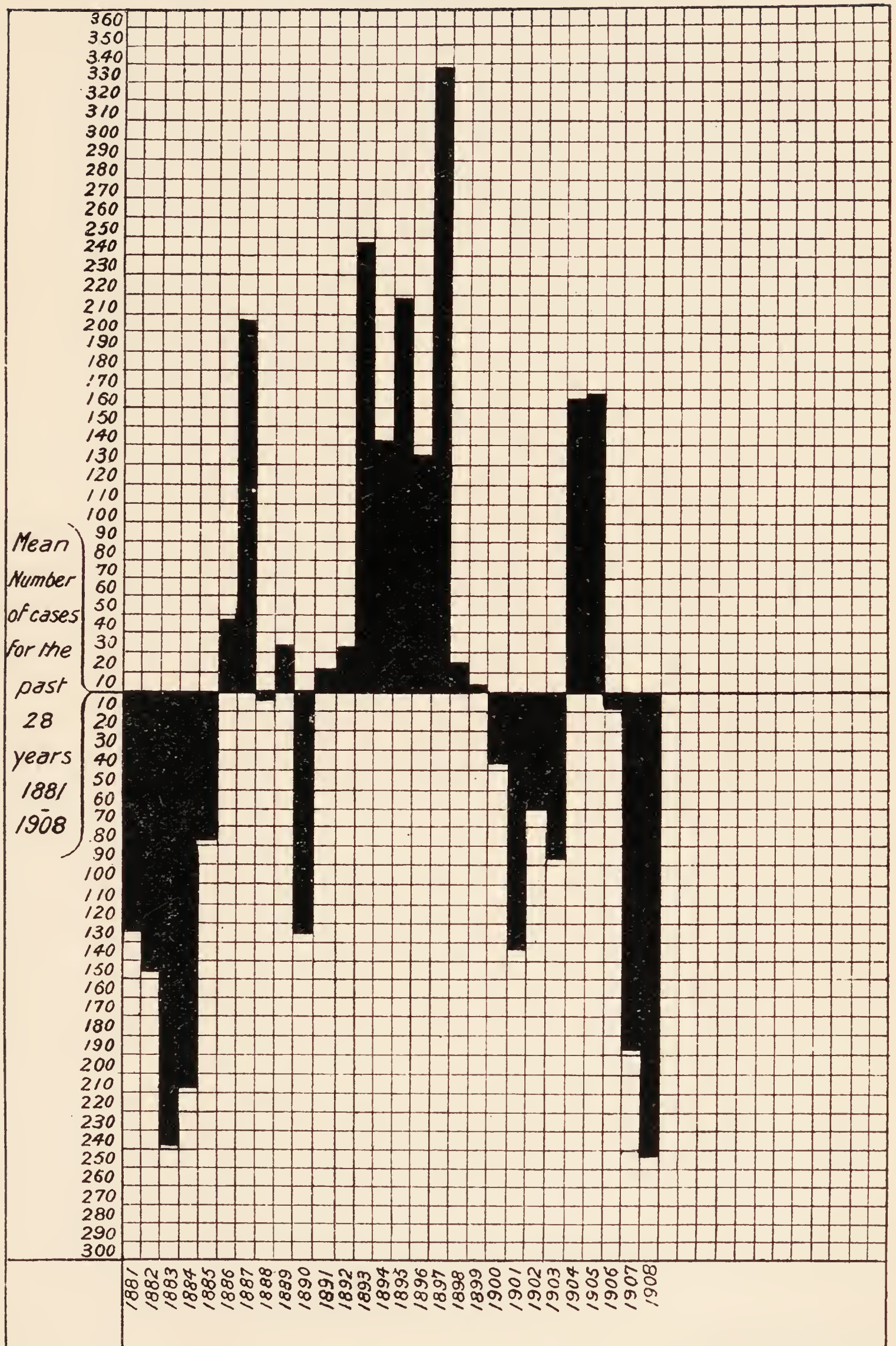


Table shewing the number of cases of **Typhoid Fever** known to have existed in Huddersfield during the years 1900—1908, shewing the number occurring in each quarter of these years, and the deaths registered from the same disease, also the average cases and deaths per quarter in the five years 1900—1904.

Quarters.	1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		Averages of five years 1900-1904.		1905		1906		1907		1908	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
I.	9	3	4	1	8	1	8	3	9	1	8	2	10	4	11	3	10	7	1	1
II.	15	5	14	..	3	2	5	..	5	1	8	1	7	4	7	..	5	4	4	3
III.	13	6	30	10	7	..	10	1	26	1	17	4	31	6	25	3	9	..	3	..
IV.	16	6	37	7	8	2	14	3	21	4	19	4	24	3	32	3	7	..	18	5
Year.	53	20	85	18	26	5	37	7	61	7	52	11	72	17	75	9	31	11	26	9

Diphtheria.

During the year under review the prevalence of this disease was much above the average, 93 cases coming under the cognizance of the department, being 10 in excess of the previous maximum which was 83 in 1887. The average for the last 10 years 1898-1907 was 46. During 1885, 4 cases only were known.

Of these 93 cases, 70 were treated in Hospital with a case mortality of 7.1 per cent, the remainder were isolated at home, the mortality equalled 13 per cent. In the table on page 40, the number of cases of Diphtheria reported, isolated in Hospital and at home, with the case mortality since 1900, will be found.

This increase of Diphtheria in Huddersfield seems to be part of the increasing incidence of the disease which is observed to be taking place throughout the Kingdom. It may perhaps, to some extent, be explained, by the fact that parents now do not delay for so long a period in seeking medical assistance when children are attacked by such illnesses as "sore throats," "colds," or the like, which many parents unfortunately regard as trivial. Thus many slight cases of the disease which formerly escaped attention are brought under the notice of the department. Also many cases of suspicious illness which do not present the characteristic symptoms of diphtheria, are by means of the bacteriological examination of swabs from the throats of patients definitely diagnosed. These examinations are undertaken free of all charge by the Public Health Department.

The Corporation still continues to supply anti-toxin to the medical gentlemen practising in the Borough, for use as a prophylactic, gratis. Judging by the numbers of applications received, this is greatly appreciated.

The prevalence of the disease has been examined in its relationship with schools, with the food supply, including milk, with its local incidence, and in other ways, but the most careful scrutiny failed to reveal any indication which would explain the large number of cases reported.

A map of the Borough is kept with an indicator for each case of the disease attached to it, thus if an undue number of cases occurred in one locality, attention would be immediately attracted thereto, and special investigation would be made. This map throughout the present high prevalence has shown the cases arising apparently without selection throughout the Borough. No special milk supply has been implicated, nor has any one school been affected out of proportion to the number of scholars in attendance.

A high percentage of the cases have been isolated in Hospital, with a low fatality rate (tracheotomy cases have been unusually successful during this period).

Considering the subject as a whole it appears that there is no special reason for the prevalence apart from that indicated above, namely, that with the increase of knowledge of the dangers of "sore throats" among parents, and with it is to be hoped a keener sense of parental responsibility, medical aid is summoned earlier with the result that many more cases are now reported than was formerly the case.

Theoretically, if every case of Diphtheria or other infectious disease could be efficiently isolated, and all the discharges, exhalations, and emanations from the patient efficiently disinfected, the diseases could be eliminated from the population. But practically that is out of the question, and even if it were otherwise, there remains the possibility that the bacillus which is always present, and is regarded as the specific cause of the disease, may be able to live and propagate itself outside of the human body, perhaps among domestic animals, or even apart from animal life altogether.

The further consideration arises that although the four postulates* demanded by Professor Koch before a micro-organism

* I.—That the micro-organism shall always be recoverable from cases of the disease.

II.—That it shall be capable of being grown through many generations outside of the body.

III.—That on being introduced into the tissues of a susceptible animal it shall produce the disease.

IV.—And that it shall be recoverable from the tissues of an inoculated animal.

can be held to be the cause of a disease are fulfilled with regard to diphtheria, sufficient attention is not paid to the fact that something more is necessary before individuals suffer from the disease than the mere presence of the micro-organism. Because it cannot be doubted that in places of public resort, individuals are over and over again receiving into their bodies the micro-organisms of various diseases, but in only a few cases does the disease develop, for example:—The medical attendants and the nurses and the ward maids in isolation hospitals breathe day by day the atmosphere of the wards in which they attend to the patients, and yet in only a few instances do they develop the diseases.

Diarrhœa.

(Zymotic or Epidemic Inflammation of the Bowels).

The following report was submitted by the Medical Officer of Health on February 12th, 1908, and was approved by the Council on April 22nd, 1908.

SUMMER DIARRHŒA.

Section 65 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act of 1880, is as follows:—

“The Corporation may from time to time, by resolution on the report of the Medical Officer of Health, order that Measles, German Measles, Erysipelas, Whooping Cough, or Splenic Fever, and with the sanction of the Local Government Board any infectious or contagious disease other than those specifically mentioned in this Act, shall be deemed to be an infectious disease within and subject to the provisions of this Act.

“Any such order of the Corporation may be permanent or temporary only, and if temporary the period during which it is to continue in force shall be specified therein, and the Corporation shall give public notice of the order by publishing the same by advertisement in the local newspapers circulating in the Borough, and after such public notice has been given the provisions of the Act shall, so long as the order continues in force, apply to the disease specified therein in like manner in all respects as if the

disease were an infectious disease specifically mentioned in this Act.

“ The production of the newspapers containing a copy of the resolution shall be conclusive evidence that public notice of the order has been so given.”

Having regard to the fact that during the months of July, August, and September each year a large number of infants die from Summer Diarrhœa, which is essentially a specific infectious disease, and to the fact that the Corporation has means at its disposal for combatting the disease, the Medical Officer recommends that Summer Diarrhœa, English Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Enteritis, Gastro Enteritis, and Zymotic Enteritis, which are for practical purposes different designations of one condition, be added to the list of notifiable diseases, provided that they occur among infants less than a year old, and that this application of the Act come into operation on the 1st July next and continue for one year from that date.

The Medical Officer cannot form an estimate of the cost of this measure, because the ratio between deaths and cases is unknown, and for the further reason that the number of cases vary very widely with meteorological conditions. In hot, dry summers, when flies and other insect life are abundant, the number of cases is high, while, on the other hand, during the prevalence of converse weather conditions, it is low.

Some idea of the cases can be obtained from a consideration of the following figures showing the deaths from these diseases:

In 1900	...	...	...	...	28 deaths
„ 1901	...	...	...	...	66 „
„ 1902	...	...	...	...	14 „
„ 1903	...	...	...	...	15 „
„ 1904	...	...	...	...	35 „
„ 1905	...	...	...	...	29 „
„ 1906	...	...	...	...	56 „
„ 1907	...	...	...	...	13 „

the mean of the 8 years being 32. Probably 5 cases occur for each death.

Signed S. G. H. MOORE, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

February 12th, 1908.

[Copy.]

At a meeting of the Town Council of the County Borough of Huddersfield held on the Twenty-second day of April, 1908;

It was resolved, on the report of the Medical Officer of Health, and it is hereby ordered, that, subject to the sanction of the Local Government Board, Summer Diarrhœa, English Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Enteritis, Gastro Enteritis, and Zymotic Enteritis occurring among children under 5 years of age shall be deemed to be infectious diseases within and subject to the provisions of the Huddersfield Improvement Act, 1880, for a period of 3 years from the 1st July, 1908.

That the Town Clerk make application to the Local Government Board for the necessary sanction, and deal with the subject in manner directed by Section 65 of the Huddersfield Improvement Act, 1880.

(Sgd.) J. HENRY FIELD,
Town Clerk.

Sanctioned by the Local Government Board this Fifth day of May, 1908.

J. S. DAVY,
Assistant Secretary.

Acting on behalf of the Local Government Board, under the authority of their General Order dated the 26th day of May, 1877.

The following letter from the Local Government Board contained their formal approval, given on May 5th, 1908:—

[Copy.]

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.
5th May, 1908.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, and to state that they approve the resolution passed by the Town Council of Huddersfield on the 22nd ultimo, ordering under Section 65 of the Huddersfield Improvement Act, 1880, that Summer Diarrhœa, English Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Enteritis, Gastro Enteritis, and

Zymotic Enteritis occurring among children under 5 years of age shall be deemed to be infectious diseases within and subject to the provisions of the Act, for a period of 3 years from the 1st July, 1908.

A formal certificate of approval is enclosed.

I am to request that the Medical Officer of Health may be instructed to include in his future annual reports detailed information as to the use made of the notification of these diseases.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. S. DAVY,
Assistant Secretary.

The Town Clerk, Huddersfield.

After due advertisement, the provisions came into operation on July 1st, 1908.

Three hundred and forty nine notifications were received, and 48 deaths took place during the last six months of the year. The case mortality of Summer Diarrhœa among children aged 5 years, or under, may therefore with some accuracy be stated as 13.8.

The Chart on the following page shows the temperature week by week of the four feet earth thermometer from the beginning of May, together with the number of notifications received and deaths occurring.

The notifications were received exclusively from dwellings and areas where the condition as to sanitation, both domestic and municipal, left most to be desired. The procedure adopted in each case was as follows :—

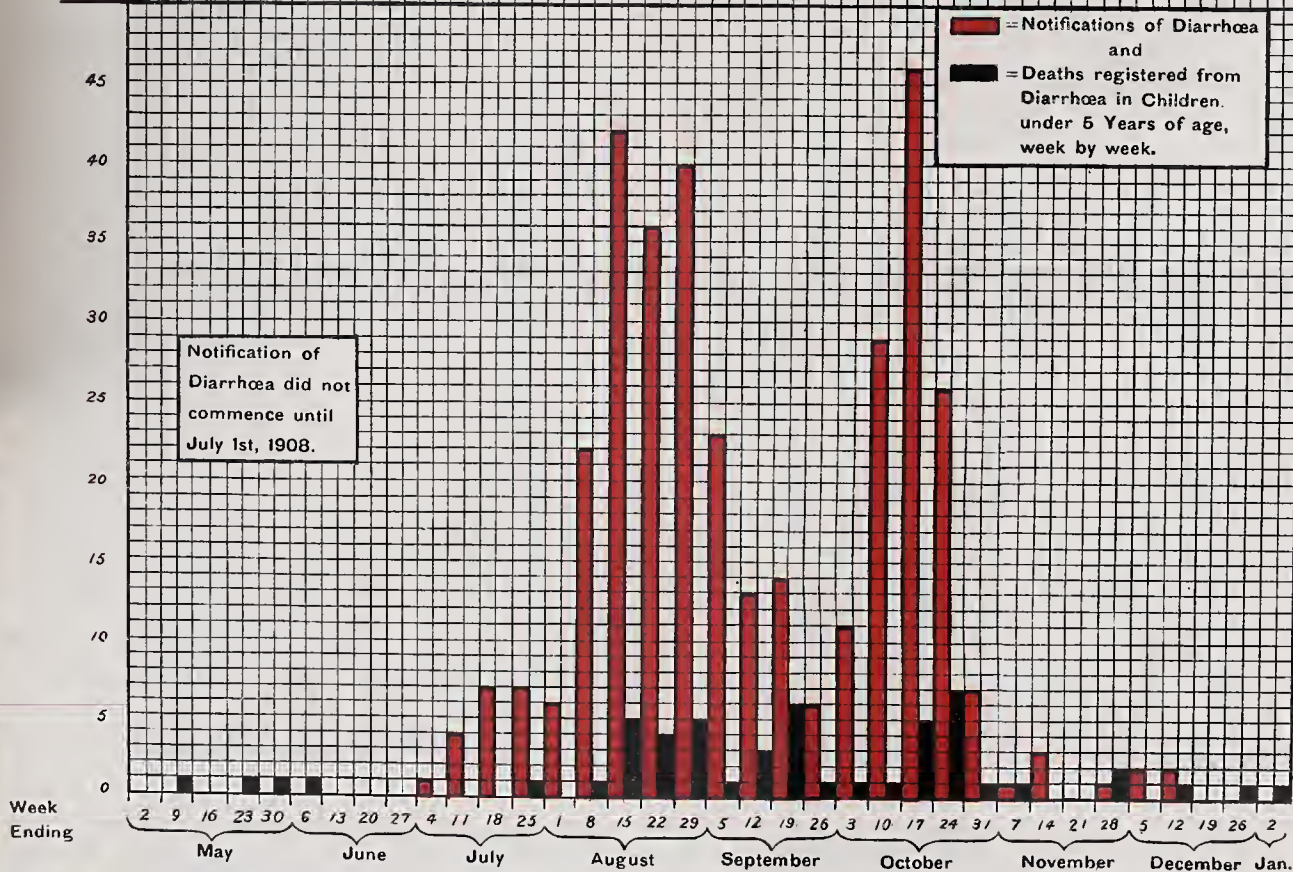
No attempt at isolation was made. A sanitary inspection of the dwelling and environment was made immediately. All accumulations of refuse within and without the dwelling were cleared away forthwith. The refuse receptacles, backyards, walls, and so forth, were disinfected by spraying with an efficient chemical germicide, and the drains were immediately flushed.

The notifications were received from medical practitioners. Having regard to this fact, no advice as to the hygiene of the infant, or otherwise, was provided.

Temperature
Degrees
Fah.

60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5

= READING OF THE 4' EARTH THERMOMETER
WEEK BY WEEK.



The period of time during which the notification of this disease has been required is not of sufficient length for a satisfactory examination of its working to be undertaken. Before the expiration of the period during which the Local Government Board has authorised these notifications to be required, a systematic analysis will have to be made of the results.

Huddersfield is the only Borough in which this disease is compulsorily notifiable at present. In a few places a system of voluntary notification has been in operation. Of these the most carefully worked and well considered is at Woolwich; voluntary notification has been working there since 1905. Dr. Sidney Davies, the Medical Officer of Health, in an exhaustive report on the subject states that a little more than half of the cases which occur are notified. Notifications appear to be asked for during the months of July, August, and September. The results obtained appear to show that the notification and consequent measures have been successful in materially reducing the incidence and death rate from the disease.

Tuberculosis.

By referring to the Chart opposite Page 39 it will be seen that the progressive decline in the incidence of tuberculosis of the lung (Consumption) in Huddersfield appears to have ceased.

Tuberculosis of the lung is a disease which depends more than any other for its propagation on the absence of light and ventilation in the homes of the people. Moreover, while it is recognised generally that the steady substantial decline in the incidence of this disease, which has been observed in this country during the past half century, is to be accounted for in part by the improved general condition of the population (including cheaper food, higher standard of personal hygiene, diminished drunkenness, and so forth), it is equally well recognised that the improvement in public sanitation is an important factor. Should the arrest in the diminution of the death rate from this disease persist in Huddersfield, in the presence of good trade and abundant employment, together with continued improvement in the habits of the people, only one inference will be admissible, namely that the general sanitation of the Borough is not satisfactory.

It would be a pity to provide cheap dwellings at the expense of an increase in Tuberculosis. Whatever representations may be made to the contrary, it is beyond question that back-to-back houses cannot have as much ventilation and light as through houses. In a block of back-to-back houses arranged in four, it is obvious that at least one of the houses can never have direct sunlight penetrating its interior. But the most exact experiments in bacteriology demonstrate that micro-organisms persist in dark places, and retain their vitality, while in the presence of oxygen and light, particularly direct sunlight, they are rapidly destroyed.

The incidence of tuberculosis of the lung in the Borough in the last few years is disquietening. It is the least satisfactory part of the health statistics of the community.

In 1906 the Medical Officer of Health attempted to secure the compulsory notification of the disease, and clauses were inserted on his initiative in the Corporation Bill of that year, having that object. There was considerable opposition, however, and on the understanding that the local medical gentlemen would voluntarily notify cases, the clauses were abandoned by the Corporation. No notifications have been received.

The consequence is that during the life of consumptive patients, the Sanitary Authority has not the opportunity of undertaking preventive measures. Disinfection is performed after death, but in the light of modern knowledge this proceeding is merely grotesque. It is not entirely futile, but to permit (as is done) living patients to disseminate germs of the disease broadcast among the community, and after they have died and so ceased the active spread of infection, for the Sanitary Authority to step in and attempt to do good, is a line of action meriting the foregoing epithet.

In this problem of Tuberculosis there are many factors, some of greater utility for consideration than others. It may be worth while here to point out that many of the measures in popular vogue at present are merely palliative, and do not go to the root of the scourge. It should be borne in mind that even if every human case of Tuberculosis were so efficiently treated medically that every discharge from the body which could possibly contain the germs of the disease were forthwith disinfected and destroyed,

so that the patient could not possibly be a danger to society, we have no assurance that the continuance of the disease would be arrested. Even if similar measures were applied to cattle and to all domestic animals, we have no assurance that among the "wild things" of our country side the disease is not present, and that germs derived from this source are not capable of persisting in the soil and elsewhere long enough to eventually gain access to human beings. Further, we have no definite knowledge that the germs of Tuberculosis do not normally exist outside of living organisms. It is well within the bounds of possibility, it is not even altogether improbable, that the tubercle bacillus, itself a minute vegetable, may not persist among vegetable surroundings.

If these considerations are well founded, it follows that the true line along which to combat the disease is to increase the resistance of human individuals, in other words to render the human "soil," in which the tubercular seed may become planted, unsuitable for its growth and development. When we recollect that the tubercular bacillus is being disseminated in places of public resort by tuberculous patients in all communities, and when we remember that it has actually been recovered and grown from the dust of such places as waiting rooms, public halls, railway stations, and public conveyances, but that only a limited number of individuals contract the disease, the importance of the "soil" as a factor in the production of the "consumptive" becomes duly prominent. The true measures against the disease therefore appear to be:--Active general sanitation, education of the young and old (particularly of the former) as to the importance of living a hygienic life, and of avoiding all vicious indulgences which tend to debilitate the system, and those measures of State which are calculated from any point of view to improve the material condition of the citizens.

Among the 179 deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis it was found that in 68 families deaths from the disease had previously occurred, thus:—

In 46 families 1 death had previously occurred.

„ 12	„ 2	„	„	„
„ 7	„ 3	„	„	„
„ 2	„ 4	„	„	„
„ 1	„ 6	„	„	„

In the 1st quarter there were 43 deaths.

„	2nd	„	„	50
„	3rd	„	„	43
„	4th	„	„	43

The tabular statement below shows the number of deaths which occurred from Tuberculosis in houses containing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and over 5 rooms, and also the number of deaths which occurred in the Infirmary, Workhouses, and Asylums, and the Sanatorium during 1908.

3 deaths occurred in 1 roomed houses

29	„	„	2	„
42	„	„	3	„
37	„	„	4	„
22	„	„	5	„
21	„	„	houses with over 5 rooms.	
4	„	„	Infirmary and Nurses' Home.	
20	„	„	Workhouses and Asylums.	
1	„	„	Sanatorium for Infectious Diseases.	

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS DYING FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Millhands	...	...	...	17	17	34
Domestic Occupations	...	...	...	—	16	16
Children at Home	...	...	...	21	12	33
Children attending School	...	...	...	10	2	12
Labourers	...	...	...	18	—	18
Masons, Miners, etc	...	...	...	9	—	9
Shopkeepers, etc.	...	...	...	10	—	10
Joiners, Polishers, etc.	...	...	...	7	—	7
Tailors, Tailoresses, etc.	...	...	...	2	4	6
Coachmen and Teamers	...	...	...	5	—	5
Mechanics, Engineers, etc	...	...	...	4	—	4
Plumbers	...	...	...	3	—	3
Clerks, Printers, etc.	...	...	...	6	—	6
Stokers, etc.	...	...	...	2	—	2
Butchers	...	...	...	2	—	2
No occupation stated	...	...	...	6	6	12
				122	57	179

Measles and German Measles.

A widespread and fatal epidemic of these diseases occurred during the year, causing no fewer than 66 deaths, of which 59 occurred in children under 5 years of age. The death rate per 1,000 per annum of the population resulting from the epidemic was 0.69.

In the absence of notification there is no direct means of ascertaining the total number of cases, but during the period when the disease was notifiable in Huddersfield it was found that for each death 41 cases were known. Applying this ratio to the deaths for the year it appears that the large number of 2,706 cases of the disease occurred in the Borough. The importance of the occurrence of Measles in a community is not to be measured solely from the number of deaths entered in the returns as having been caused by these diseases, because Measles leaves behind many weaknesses and sequelæ some of which are fatal. The most striking example of this is Broncho-pneumonia, which occurs sometimes during the illness itself and sometimes after recovery, and which is frequently fatal under both conditions. Again, the glands of the neck are frequently affected as the result of the absorption of the poison from the mucuous surface, which frequently become infected with suppurative micro-organisms super-added to the pure infection of the disease itself. Where this occurs catarrh of the middle ear, deafness, and so forth, as well as similar conditions in the cavities opening out of the nose, are found. Generally it is understood that much of the weakness and fatality of child life have as their original cause Measles and German Measles.

Whooping Cough.

The incidence of this disease during the year was again very favourable. Only 14 deaths were certified as being due to Whooping Cough, all of which were under the age of 5 years, 9 being under one year of age.

The death rate of 0.15 per 1,000 persons living compares very well with the average for the preceding 5 years, 1903-1907 of 0.23 per 1,000.

Influenza.

Influenza was present in the Borough to a greater extent than usual during the year, and particularly so during the first quarter. Twenty deaths were caused by this disease, 18 of them occurring in the first three months of the year.

Septic Diseases.

The mortality from this class of diseases is lower by 35 per cent. than that of the year 1907, the deaths being 13 and 20 respectively, and made up as under:—

					1908.		1907.
Phagedena	...	...	...	...	1	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Pyæmia Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	8	...	10
Other Septic diseases	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
					<hr/>		<hr/>
					13		20

Other Infectious Diseases.

The Borough has been free from Plague, Cholera, Small-pox, Typhus Fever, and Cerebro Spinal Meningitis (Spotted Fever) during the year.



Comparison of Various Death Rates
from 1870-1908.

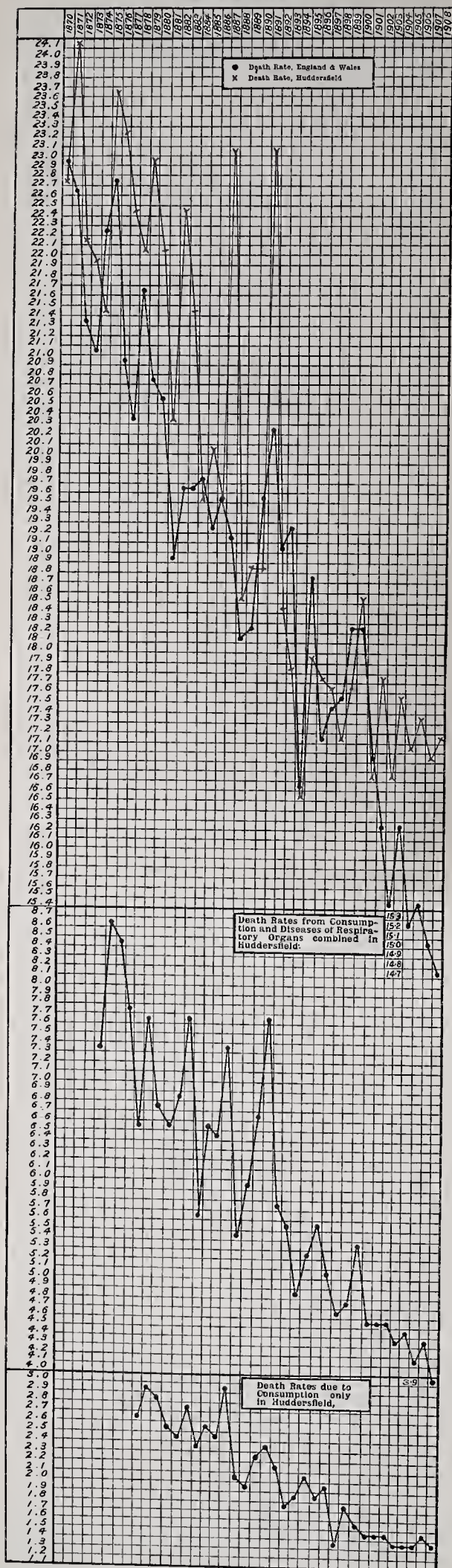


Table shewing the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified and deaths therefrom in the whole of the Borough during the period 1883-1908.

YEAR.	Estimated Population.	Small-pox Cases.	Deaths.	Scarlet Fever Cases.	Deaths.	Diphtheria Cases.	Deaths.	Typhus Fever Cases.	Deaths.	Enteric Fever Cases	Deaths
1883	84450	1	...	91	7	8	3	...	...	41	13
1884	86004	...	...	123	7	8	4	...	...	87	12
1885	87327	3	...	251	11	4	4	...	...	66	10
1886	88670	39	...	369	33	29	12	...	...	45	12
1887	90034	...	...	526	31	83	41	...	...	48	9
1888	91419	15	2	326	26	40	14	...	...	56	12
1889	92825	...	...	354	26	40	12	...	...	50	10
1890	94253	5	1	204	7	21	5	1	...	62	24
1891	95410	...	...	341	30	19	5	...	...	38	15
1892	95373	16	1	354	18	21	7	...	...	22	6
1893	95336	48	2	579	25	13	3	...	...	57	13
1894	95299	5	...	462	23	36	27	1	...	31	11
1895	95261	...	...	539	20	34	19	...	...	60	6
1896	95224	1	...	456	19	43	26	...	...	70	13
1897	95187	...	..	658	33	56	21	1	...	64	16
1898	95149	2	...	344	10	46	14	...	...	77	10
1899	95112	...	...	333	7	26	5	...	...	69	24
1900	95074	...	...	294	19	14	2	...	...	53	20
1901	95037	...	...	198	6	24	6	...	...	85	18
1902	95000	13	1	270	11	37	15	...	...	26	5
1903	94963	53	2	244	15	79	14	...	...	37	7
1904	94926	39	1	485	10	60	14	...	...	61	7
1905	94888	2	...	488	11	45	11	...	...	72	17
1906	94851	...	...	322	7	64	13	...	...	75	9
1907	94814	...	...	145	6	70	8	...	...	31	11
1908	94777	...	...	88	3	93	8	...	...	26	9

Table shewing the number of cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers reported, treated at Home or in Hospital, with the respective case mortality during the years 1893=1908.

Year.	Disease.	Total.	Home Cases.	Hospital Cases.	Case Mortality per cent.	
					Home.	Hospital.
1893	Scarlet Fever ...	579	70	509	11·4	3·3
1894	„	462	65	397	10·8	4·0
1895	„	539	54	485	20·4	1·9
1896	„	456	50	406	14·0	2·7
1897	„	658	50	608	24·0	3·3
1898	„	344	30	314	13·3	1·9
1899	„	333	15	318	13·3	1·6
1900	„	294	26	268	11·5	5·6
1901	„	198	15	183	0	3·3
1902	„	270	20	250	5·0	4·0
1903	„	244	14	230	0	6·5
1904	„	485	28	457	3·6	1·9
1905	„	488	27	461	11·1	1·7
1906	„	322	35	287	0	2·4
1907	„	145	15	130	6·7	3·8
1908	„	88	12	76	·0	3·9
1893	Typhoid Fever...	57	47	10	21·3	10·0
1894	„	31	26	5	38·5	20·0
1895	„	60	49	11	10·2	9·1
1896	„	70	52	18	23·1	5·6
1897	„	64	40	24	25·0	25·0
1898	„	77	30	47	20·0	8·5
1899	„	69	21	48	52·4	22·9
1900	„	53	20	33	50·0	27·3
1901	„	85	23	62	30·4	17·7
1902	„	26	9	17	44·4	5·9
1903	„	37	9	28	22·2	17·9
1904	„	61	10	51	10·0	11·8
1905	„	72	16	56	50·0	16·1
1906	„	75	7	68	42·9	8·8
1907	„	31	13	18	38·5	33·3
1908	„	26	10	16	60·0	18·7
1900	Diphtheria	14	7	7	28·6	0
1901	„	24	17	7	23·5	28·6
1902	„	37	22	15	54·5	20·0
1903	„	79	13	66	53·8	10·6
1904	„	60	30	30	30·0	16·7
1905	„	45	41	4	26·8	0
1906	„	64	39	25	25·6	12·0
1907	„	70	17	53	17·6	9·4
1908	„	93	23	70	13·0	7·1

STREET LIST.

Arranged under the heading of each infectious disease.

Deaths which occurred in public institutions are allocated to the districts from which the cases were formerly residents.

PLACE OF DEATH.	DISTRICT.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric.	Diarrhoea.
1. Albion Street	Central ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Aram's Yard, Spring Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Aram's Yard, Spring Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Aster Street, Turnbridge ...	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
5. Atkinson's Yard, Lowerhead Row ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
6. Austin's Yard, Upperhead Row ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
7. Austin's Yard, Upperhead Row ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Back South Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
9. Back Union Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
10. Benson's Square, Northum- berland Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
11. Bottomley's Yard, Upperhead Row ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
12. Bradley's Buildings, North- gate ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
13. Burnshead Yard, Thomas Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
14. Castlegate ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
15. Charles Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
16. Charles Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
17. Commercial Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
18. Cross Grove Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
19. Dent's Yard, Quay Street ...	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
20. Dent's Yard, Quay Street ...	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
21. Dock Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
22. Dock Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
23. Dock Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
24. Dock Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
25. Dock Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
26. Dock Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
27. Duke Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
28. East Parade ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
29. Fisher's Yard, Castlegate ...	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
30. Green Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
31. Grove Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
32. Hebble Place, Bradford Road	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
33. Hepworth's Yard, Newtown	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
34. Jowett's Court, Manchester Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

STREET LIST—Continued.

PLACE OF DEATH.	DISTRICT.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric.	Diarrhoea.
35. Kirk's Place, Trinity Street	Central (contd.)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
36. Knight Street	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
37. Learoyd's Row, Leeds Road	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
38. Learoyd's Yard, Leeds Road	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
39. Lee and Burley's Yard, Lowerhead Row	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
40. Lidster's Yard, Union Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
41. Longroyd Lane	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
42. Lowerhead Row	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
43. Lowerhead Row	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
44. Lucas Yard, Newtown	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
45. Manchester Street	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
46. Milford Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
47. Mills' Row, Castlegate	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
48. Mills' Row, Castlegate	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
49. Moore's Yard, Lowerhead Row	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
50. Newtown	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
51. Northumberland Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
52. Northumberland Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
53. Orange Terrace, Calton Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
54. Pine Street	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
55. Rook Street	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
56. Rosemary Lane	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
57. Royal Oak Yard, Upperhead Row	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
58. South Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
59. Spring Grove Street	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
60. Thistle Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
61. Thomas Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
62. Thomas Street	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
63. Thomas Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
64. Todd's Yard, Spring Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
65. Union Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
66. Watergate	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
67. Watergate	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
68. Water Lane	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
69. Water Lane	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
70. Water Lane	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
71. Water Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
72. Wilson's Buildings, Great Northern Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
73. Windsor Court, Castlegate...	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
74. Windsor Court, Castlegate..	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
75. Windsor Court, Castlegate..	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
76. Windsor Court, Castlegate...	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
77. Windsor Court, Castlegate...	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
78. York Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
79. Infirmary	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

STREET LIST—Continued.

PLACE OF DEATH.	DISTRICT.	Small pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric.	Diarrhoea.
80. Union Workhouse	Central (contd.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
31. Union Workhouse ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
82. Sanatorium ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
83. Sanatorium ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1. Church Street, Paddock	Marsh ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2. Fisher's Fold, Longroyd Bridge ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Gledholt Road ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
4. Mint Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
5. Wren Street, Paddock ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1. Blacker Road	Fartown	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Blackhouse Road ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
3. Bradford Road North ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
4. Cowcliffe Hill ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Honoria Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
6. Netheroyd Hill Road ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
7. Nursery Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Sanitary Yard, Hillhouse ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
9. Sheepridge Road ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
10. Sheepridge Road ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
11. Spaines Road ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Sanatorium ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
13. Sanatorium ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1. Carlton Terrace, Leeds Road North	Deighton & Bradley ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1. Bradley Mills	Dalton ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2. Church Lane ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
3. Church Lane ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
4. Highroyd ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
5. Kilner Bank ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
6. Kilner Bank ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
7. Kilner Bank ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
8. Senior Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9. Trevelyan Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
10. Trevelyan Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
11. Wateroyd, Turnbridge ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Sanatorium ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
13. Sanatorium ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1. Arlom's Square, Newsome	Almondbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Ashenhurst ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
3. Bletcher's Yard, Lockwood Scar ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

STREET LIST—Continued.

PLACE OF DEATH.	DISTRICT.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric.	Diarrhoea.
4. Castlehouses	Almondbury (con.)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5. Cross Lane, Newsome Cross	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Lockwood Scar ... ..	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
7. Longiey ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Love's Yard, Salford ...	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9. Lowerhouses ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10. Mellor's Buildings, Taylor Hill ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
11. Newsome Cross ... ..	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12. Tayler Hill Road ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
13. Whitehead Road ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14. Sanatorium ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
15. Sanatorium ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1. Albert Street	Lockwood	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bland Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Bland Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4. Lockwood Road ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Oldfield Square ... ..	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
6. Park Road West, Crosland Moor ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Park Valley Cottages ...	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Springdale Street ... ..	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
9. Springfield Place ... ..	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
10. Sykes' Buildings, Albert Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
11. Upper Mount Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Sanatorium ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
13. Sanatorium ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1. Acre Street	Lindley	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2. Brier Fold ... ..	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3. Brier Fold ... ..	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
4. Cliffe End ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Halifax Road ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
6. Laund Road ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
7. Longwood Road ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Occupation Road ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9. Peat Pond Farm ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
10. Reinwood Road ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
11. Temple Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Wellington Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
13. West Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
14. Sanatorium ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1. Longwood Gate	Longwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Thornhill Road ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

Cancer and Malignant Diseases.

These diseases have caused 109 deaths, as will be seen from the subjoined table, which shows the number of deaths and death-rates since 1881.

Mortality from Cancer and Malignant Diseases.

Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths from Cancer.	Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
1881	82,113	26	0.32
1882	83,271	32	0.51
1883	84,450	48	0.57
1884	86,004	57	0.67
1885	87,327	54	0.62
1886	88,670	50	0.57
1887	90,034	57	0.63
1888	91,419	70	0.77
1889	92,825	58	0.62
1890	94,253	75	0.79
1891	95,410	78	0.82
1892	95,373	75	0.79
1893	95,336	80	0.84
1894	95,299	82	0.86
1895	95,261	95	1.00
1896	95,224	88	0.91
1897	95,187	94	0.99
1898	95,149	80	0.84
1899	95,112	70	0.74
1900	95,074	95	1.00
1901	95,037	107	1.13
1902	95,000	93	0.96
1903	94,963	89	0.94
1904	94,926	97	1.03
1905	94,888	94	0.99
1906	94,851	108	1.14
1907	94,814	96	1.02
1908	94,777	109	1.13

Dietic Diseases.

These diseases caused 10 deaths during the year, all being due to Alcoholism in one form or another; this number is an increase of 2 on last year.

Constitutional Diseases.

The diseases falling under this classification claimed 133 deaths, equal to a death rate of 1.38 per 1,000 of the population, and being 8.1 per cent. of the total mortality rate for the year. Cancer was the principal factor in the causation of the above mortality, as will be seen when it is stated that this disease alone caused 109 deaths.

Developmental Diseases.

The mortality from the above class of diseases during the year was rather above the average for the preceding 3 years 1905-6-7, the figures being 257 and 236 respectively.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

The utility of the laboratory to the citizens of Huddersfield continues to increase year by year. The custom of sending pathological specimens for examination is extending not only more widely among the medical gentlemen in the town, but the scope of the enquiries is also being extended. It is particularly satisfactory to note that more specimens of sputum are submitted for examination for tubercle than was formerly the case, although having regard to the number of deaths which occur from lung diseases, and to the fact that the earlier the diagnosis is made the better chance of cure there is for the patient, there must still remain a large number of cases where the assistance of bacteriology is not invoked. The Poor-law Authorities have set a good example in this direction. They have arranged for specimens to be submitted by their medical officers for examination.

Hospitals.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the popularity of the Sanatorium still continues.

During the year 174 cases were treated, consisting of 77 Scarlet Fever, 70 Diphtheria, 18 Typhoid Fever, and 9 other cases of infectious disease. (Included in these figures are 3 cases of infectious diseases removed to the Sanatorium from without the Borough.)

Many letters of appreciation and thanks continue to be received by the Matron and nurses from former patients and their friends.

In Table C of the Appendix will be found full details of the cases admitted to the Sanatorium. On the following page (48) is contained the Hospital Table, showing the cases in the Sanatorium at the commencement of the year, the cases since admitted, discharged, and died, and the number remaining under treatment at the end of the year.

The following is the Report of Patients in the Hospital for 53 Weeks
ended 2nd January, 1909.

	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric, or Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Other or Doubtful Cases.	Total
Number in hospital on Saturday, 28th December, 1907	8	3	1	...	...	12
Number since admitted	77	70	18	...	9	174
Number discharged	74	63	10	...	7	154
Number Died	3	5	4	...	1	13
Number remaining in hospital	8	5	5	...	1	19

This Table includes all cases admitted into the Sanatorium during the year, whether from inside or outside the Borough.

HUDDERSFIELD UNION—VACCINATION RETURNS.

Registration Sub-Districts in County Borough comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births returned in the "Birth List Sheets."	Number of these Births duly entered in columns 1, 2, 4, and 5 of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz :—					Number of these Births remaining unentered in the "Vaccination Register," on account of				Number of these Births neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register" (columns, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this Return), nor temporarily accounted for in the Report Book (columns 8, 9, and 10 of this Return).
		Col. 1. Successfully Vaccinated.	Col. 2.		Col. 4. Number in respect of whom Certificates of Conscientious Objection have been received.	Col. 5. Dead Un-vaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprized.	Removal to places unknown, or which cannot be reached, and Cases not having been found.		
			Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small Pox.							
Huddersfield.	573	321	2	...	127	43	30	6	16	28	
Almondbury.	270	165	5	...	53	16	9	...	8	14	
Lockwood ...	324	174	...	...	107	20	9	1	6	7
Total.....	1167	660	7	...	287	79	48	7	30	49	
Huddersfield.	529	353	7	...	59	44	6	...	22	38	
Almondbury.	282	191	3	...	38	19	9	...	10	12	
Lockwood ...	310	219	4	...	52	16	5	...	6	8	
Total.....	1121	763	14	...	149	79	20	...	38	58	

Jan. to June, 1908.

July to Dec. 1907.

The following figures relating to the meat trade have been kindly supplied by
Mr. Harris, the Markets Inspector.

Abattoir.	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896
Carcases brought in	1960	2606	2853	2944	4252	3523	3687	3362	3494	3534	2916	2987	1901
Beasts slaughtered	3471	3105	2962	2911	2933	2819	3528	3505	3772	3813	3880	3412	3445
Calves	2739	2684	2678	2477	2449	2409	2695	2980	3217	2493	2124	2031	1990
Sheep	15809	14554	15417	14886	12275	12769	12944	12799	12443	12902	13102	12801	12846
Pigs	7959	7506	6546	6423	6772	6942	6396	5706	6333	6829	5682	6579	6908
Private Slaughter Houses.													
Beasts slaughtered	599	650	570	654	638	647	843	717	805	757	833	870	743
Calves	337	456	438	404	373	422	562	434	479	628	597	474	354
Sheep	1479	1781	1523	1734	1748	1894	1997	1594	1976	2647	2387	2640	2211
Pigs	1932	1953	1838	2010	2256	1837	1842	1531	1602	1688	1522	1306	1123
Total	36285	35295	34825	34443	33696	33262	34494	32628	34121	35291	33043	33100	31521

Abstract of Monthly Meteorological Observations for the Year 1908.

1908. MONTH.	Barometer, corresponding to sea level. inches.	Temperature, Degrees F.					Wind Maximum miles per hour.	Sunshine, hours. (Total)	Rainfall inches (Total)	Moisture of air, 100= saturation	Mean tempera- ture of week, in air	Mean tempera- ture at 1ft. oin. in ground	Mean tempera- ture at 4ft. oin. in ground	Total sunshine, per cent. of possible	Total horizontal movement of the wind Miles
		Lowest		Highest											
		Night		Day											
		Grass	Air	Shade	Sun										
January . . .	30.122	9.0	17.5	52.8	88.0	47	31.5	3.17	87	35.6	35.3	40.3	15.0	3820	
February	29.946	23.0	28.5	49.0	93.2	65	58.4	3.08	85	39.6	37.5	39.7	17.4	8635	
March	29.827	20.8	27.2	53.6	98.3	38	73.9	3.43	81	38.4	38.0	39.7	22.7	3690	
April	29.953	9.2	19.2	59.8	103.2	42	88.8	1.76	78	41.0	41.9	41.2	24.0	4975	
May	29.958	32.3	35.5	77.7	124.2	30	154.0	3.07	76	53.5	51.4	45.1	29.0	3800	
June	30.085	30.0	37.7	77.6	127.4	28	183.6	1.40	70	56.0	58.4	51.2	41.2	3240	
July	29.942	37.3	43.2	81.3	131.4	25	128.0	3.63	73	59.2	60.9	54.8	29.7	2675	
August	29.971	35.0	42.5	74.3	125.5	35	192.7	2.91	69	57.0	60.3	56.6	38.4	5025	
September	29.920	28.3	36.2	75.2	116.0	35	81.2	2.77	73	54.5	54.6	54.4	23.7	3150	
October	30.133	26.5	34.7	79.5	114.0	20	74.0	1.68	81	52.7	52.9	53.5	20.0	2190	
November	30.012	16.0	21.0	56.3	80.5	47	17.1	2.14	81	43.3	44.4	48.8	7.0	3550	
December	29.946	5.5	13.8	51.0	70.0	32	16.3	1.75	88	39.3	40.0	44.6	6.4	3450	
Averages or Totals.	29.985	22.7	29.7	65.7	106.0	37	1099.5	30.79	78	47.5	48.0	47.5	22.9	48200	

Number of Lodgers using the Corporation Model Common Lodging House since 1887.

Date	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
January ...	5942	7246	6307	7011	6994	7611	6556	5821	6108	5963	6677	6486	7111	5954	5708	5667	5643	5646	5696	5696	5690	5931
February ...	5449	6335	6110	6180	6111	6933	5754	5282	5841	5815	5908	5908	6152	5947	5391	5464	5474	5565	5699	5825	5123	5582
March	6232	6781	7044	7092	6988	7633	6318	5658	6422	6332	6549	6658	7295	5749	5380	5503	5506	5383	5412	5499	5680	5975
April	5476	6615	6611	6857	6405	7546	6191	5632	5811	6069	6687	6548	7361	5703	5687	5504	5452	5371	5516	5515	5481	5778
May	5893	6793	6653	6711	6914	6662	6052	5814	5773	6237	7210	7038	7692	5791	5459	5460	5492	5377	5493	5519	5677	5975
June	6094	6412	6498	6351	6910	6036	5714	5278	5775	6691	6058	6798	6539	5587	5510	5692	5272	5304	5470	5701	5494	5762
July	6143	6911	6241	6319	7115	5946	5917	5440	5987	6664	6472	6601	6816	5635	5274	5326	5369	5190	5310	5393	5670	5983
August	6056	6838	6086	6545	7261	5684	5710	5192	5898	6786	6342	6567	6073	5685	5353	5311	5615	5506	5678	5700	5687	5979
September..	6811	6362	5822	6306	7346	5698	5621	5647	5363	6761	5963	6573	6195	5939	5390	5529	5390	5665	5696	5702	5514	5782
October	7408	6515	6600	6872	6783	5987	5867	5685	6015	7123	5629	6671	6671	5734	5318	5529	5599	5501	5473	5510	5700	5977
November...	7025	6549	6635	6432	6879	6329	5885	5482	6329	6940	5476	6745	6999	5662	5503	5656	5491	5674	5649	5702	5517	5774
December...	7095	6470	6927	6905	7515	6033	5860	5767	6224	6957	6332	7218	7399	5967	5447	5494	5646	5491	5470	5510	5607	5860
Total.....	75,624	79,827	77,534	79,581	83,221	78,098	71,445	66,698	71,546	78,338	75,303	79,811	82,303	69,353	65,420	66,135	65,949	65,673	66,562	67,272	66,840	70,358

For these figures I am indebted to the Superintendent of the Corporation Model Lodging House.

REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	TOTALS
Drains requiring Re-construction ...	99	50	23	44	216
Do. connecting with main sewer ...	26	8	1	11	46
Drains not efficiently trapped ...	132	45	81	37	295
Do. requiring Ventilation Shafts ...	45	13	24	21	103
Defective Sink Pipes and Drains ...	139	50	39	61	289
Do. Yard Drains ...	16	60	48	40	164
Do. Cellar Drains ...	14	21	13	3	51
Do. Eave and Fall Pipes ...	72	14	30	18	134
Do. Roofing ...	30	12	6	6	54
Do. Urinals ...	...	1	3	1	5
Do. Baths ...	6	...	...	...	6
Do. Water Closets... ..	17	12	24	26	79
Waste Pipes requiring Disconnecting ...	38	10	27	9	84
Fall Pipes requiring Disconnecting ...	58	22	33	15	128
To provide Eave and Fall Pipes ...	6	2	9	5	22
Do. Sinkstones in Houses ...	..	2	2	5	9
Nuisances from want of Drains ...	1	6	5	5	17
Do. Water in Cellar ...	9	4	6	4	23
Do. Cellar Wells ...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Cess Pools ...	1	1	1	...	3
Do. Street Gullies ...	19	...	4	5	19
Do. Stagnant Water ...	45	19	13	15	92
Do. Defective Surface of Yard ...	5	8	14	26	53
Do. Smoke ...	3	13	11	3	30
Do. Poultry, Pigeons, and Animals ...	2	1	4	3	10
Offensive Accumulations... ..	14	13	21	4	52
Do. Ashpits and Privies ...	6	3	1	1	11
Do. Swill Tubs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Urine Receptacles ...	...	...	...	...	...
Urine Guards required ...	6	...	...	...	6
Closets requiring Lime-washing ...	5	13	8	15	41
Underground Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	...	..
Ashpits and Closets requiring Re-construction ...	38	30	24	33	125
Do. requiring proper doors and covering ...	27	9	46	8	90
Old Privies requiring alteration to tub or w.c. system ...	7	18	2	13	40
Insufficient Closet Accommodation ...	13	11	6	9	39
Houses Overcrowded ...	5	5	8	4	22
Do. Unfit for Habitation ...	1	...	8	3	12
Do. Requiring Cleansing ...	5	2	4	5	16
Do. Requiring Light & Ventilation ...	10	...	30	27	67
Do. Damp ...	21	8	15	22	66
Do. Requiring Water Supply ...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops requiring Lime-washing ...	1	...	2	2	5
Cowsheds requiring Lime-washing ...	4	31	3	1	39
Do. Draining ...	3	3	...	...	6
Do. Lighting ...	3	...	...	...	3
Do. Paving ...	3	3	...	...	6
Do. Ventilation ...	3	...	...	...	3
Bakehouses requiring Lime-washing or Cleansing ...	1	3	3	1	8
Do. Ventilation... ..	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	950	526	602	511	2489

An epitome of the Sanitary work accomplished during the year 1908 will be found in the following Table :—

SUMMARY.

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	TOTALS
No. of premises where Zymotic or other infectious diseases have occurred	57	48	260	178	543
Do. inspected do. do. ...	57	48	260	178	543
Do. disinfected do. do. ...	93	78	288	245	704
Do. flushed do. do. ...	61	53	257	180	551
Do. visited searching for Fever ...	79	143	212	646	1080
No. of re-visits where cases are isolated at home ...	209	193	339	353	1094
Do. Houses visited for Zymotic particulars ...	56	44	230	168	498
Total Number of visits to infected houses ...	482	521	1150	1477	3630
Infectious diseases reported ...	73	56	275	195	599
Cases removed to Hospital ...	48	36	32	55	171
Number of articles disinfected by Lyon's disinfecter ...	3927	4330	7032	5083	20372
Number of visits in deaths from Phthisis ...	39	70	35	26	170
Do. Under one ...	42	55	69	67	233
Number of premises flushed by request of owners (paid for) ...	71	79	57	61	268
Other premises, yards or courts flushed ...	470	425	366	422	1683
Drains found choked by flushers... ..	192	243	209	210	854
Drains made clear	184	231	187	186	788
Number of Tubs registered ...	36	19	64	29	148
Do. applications received to empty Ashpits and Privies ...	83	83	63	60	289
Do. do. do. Receptacles ...	10	7	11	3	31
Nuisances reported at Sanitary Office ...	143	117	86	96	442
Do. inspected ...	143	117	86	96	442
Inspection of premises where Nuisances are found ...	641	549	601	531	2322
Do. do. where no Nuisances are found ...	575	651	818	1195	3239
Do. premises where offensive trades are conducted ...	5	...	...	8	13
Do. Dwellinghouses in house to house visitation ...	3916	162	437	193	4708
Do. Cellar Dwellings ...	...	...	2	5	7
Do. Houses let in Lodgings and Common Lodging Houses ...	211	136	233	148	728
Do. Workshops and Workplaces	25	58	76	51	210
Do. Factories ...	51	17	72	30	170
Do. Schools ...	1	...	5	13	19
Do. Slaughter Houses ...	8	7	1	4	20
Do. Canal Boats ...	86	103	91	104	384
Do. Dairies and Milkshops ...	1	131	1	...	133
Do. Cowsheds ...	199	389	97	230	915
Do. Bakehouses ...	15	10	143	5	173
Do. Markets and Shops ...	348	371	240	269	1228
Do. Van Dwellings ...	...	160	49	5	214
Re-visits to work in progress ...	550	485	570	441	2046
Visits to property under notice ...	1141	1136	1019	760	4056
Total Number of Inspections of Premises ...	7773	4365	4455	3992	20585
Number of Entries in Report Books ...	201	185	143	119	648
Preliminary notices to owners ...	112	134	63	44	353
Number of legal notices issued for abatement or abolition of nuisances ...	115	116	108	49	388
Owners seen personally ...	405	419	413	457	1694
Summonses taken out ...	...	...	...	...	..

SUMMARY—Continued.

	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	TOTALS.
Sections of New Drains tested	57	68	33	41	199
" " and satisfactory at first test	53	63	31	41	188
Old Drains tested	153	159	127	110	549
" " and found sound	46	69	80	45	240
" " and found defective	107	90	47	65	309
Smoke observations taken	91	94	59	36	280
Number of visits under Food and Drug Acts	56	18	42	88	204
Food and Drugs—samples purchased	28	9	25	64	126
Do. adulterated	2	..	1	5	8
Meat, seizures made or destroyed... ..	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. of Beef	2 cwts. Tripe Offal 19 Grouse		5 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. Beef	19 Grouse 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. Beef 2 cwts. Tripe Offal
Fish ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruit, &c.	1 cwt. of Yeast.	..	415 lbs. Straw- berries	2 cwts. Nuts	1 cwt. Yeast 415 lbs. Straw- berries 2 cwts. of Nuts
Water Samples taken for analysis	2	2	... 4	5	13
" polluted .. ..	..	1	... 1	2	4

Inspectorial Work.

Drainage, Nuisances, and so forth.

The two preceding returns present in a tabulated form the various nuisances found and the work done in the removal thereof. Abstracted therefrom, the following paragraphs will give the salient points. Twenty thousand five hundred and eighty-five separate inspections, as required by Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1875, have been made. In addition to these, 3,630 visits were made, re infectious diseases, for disinfection and enquiry purposes. In 3,239 inspections no ground of complaint in respect of the sanitary conditions of the premises were found. Two hundred and eighty smoke observations have been taken. In 1,951 cases drains have been flushed for the removal of nuisances. Two hundred and sixty-eight of these were flushed at the request of the owner, and the water used was paid for.

Four hundred and forty-two complaints of nuisances were made at the Public Health Department. These all received prompt attention.

The number of entries made in the report books of the department totalled 648. The works necessary to remedy have been completed or work accepted in 594 cases, leaving 54 entries incomplete at the end of the year. Personal interviews with owners, followed after an interval by the issue of a preliminary notice in 353 cases, resulted in the completion of 406 entries, while to secure the completion of the remainder it was found necessary to issue 388 legal notices.

Common Lodging Houses.

The number of houses on the register at the end of the year 1908 was 21, an increase of 9 on the year. These provide accommodation for 505 lodgers in 483 beds. Two houses, No. 1, Rosemary Lane, and No. 7, Beast Market, were provisionally accepted for registration during the year, and will be included in the number of registered Common Lodging Houses next year. The influx of a large number of men employed on the new Midland Railway works has caused an increased demand for this class of accommodation, and will probably cause a temporary increase in the number of houses submitted for registration.

Inspections have been made of the Common Lodging Houses both by night and day. Three hundred and thirty-four such inspections were made during the year. Generally speaking, there has been a decided improvement in the keeping of the houses, the cleanliness of the rooms, and the quality of the bedding provided during the year. In addition to the 21 houses named, further accommodation is provided at the Municipal Model Lodging House in Chapel Hill, where there are 184 beds for the accommodation of 193 lodgers.

Houses Let In Lodgings.

These are houses in which lodgers are received for weekly or longer periods, and houses occupied by members of more than one family. The houses and their occupiers are subject to registration, to inspection at regular intervals, and must be kept in accordance with the regulations prescribed in Schedule 3 of the Huddersfield Improvement Act, 1871.

The following is the report for 1908:—

Houses let in lodgings on the register, January					
1st, 1908	...	...	...	...	250
House removed from the register during					
the year	...	...	...	...	74
Houses newly added	...	...	...	...	26
Net reduction	...	...	...	...	48
<hr/>					
Houses remaining on the register, December					
31st,, 1908	...	...	...	...	202

158 of these are in the Central Wards of the Borough and 44 in the Outer Wards.

In these 202 houses there are 379 rooms registered as giving accommodation to 1,206 lodgers.

FOOD INSPECTION.

FOOD AND DRUG ACTS, 1875 to 1899.

Report of Action Taken under the above-named Acts in the County Borough of Huddersfield during the Year 1908.

1.—ARTICLES ANALYSED.

New Milk 109 of which 8 were certified as
adulterated.

Skimmed and Separa-
ted Milk ... 4

Butter 13

126

Genuine 118

Adulterated 8

126

2.—DETAILS OF THE 8 NEW MILKS REPORTED BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST TO BE ADUL- TERATED.

No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.		Proceedings.
27	New Milk	0·24	per cent water added	Town Clerk advised against Prosecu- tion
28	do.	3·68	do.	do.
59	do.	1·24	do.	do.
62	do.	0·65	do.	Not sufficient for Prosecution

No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Proceedings.
85	New Milk.	12·66 per cent fat abstracted	Committee instructed Town Clerk to write and warn the vendor
91	do.	2·18 per cent water added	Town Clerk advised against Prosecution
93	do.	10·0 per cent fat abstracted	Committee instructed Town Clerk to write and warn the vendor
98	do.	3·27 per cent water added	Town Clerk advised against prosecution

3.—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No legal proceedings have been taken during the year.

Informal Samples.—The following samples have been taken in an informal manner. They are included in the foregoing:—

10 of New Milk. 13 of Butter. Total 23.

All were found to be genuine.

In seven cases samples of Milk were placed in sterilised bottles and submitted to a bacteriological examination for Tubercle Bacilli. Result “negative” in each case. One sample was tested by inoculation, and was found not to cause tuberculosis.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

These premises have been kept under careful supervision during the year. Nine hundred and fifteen inspections of cowsheds and 133 of dairies and milkshops have been made by the District Inspectors. The following returns are interesting:

The numbers on the Cowkeepers and Milk Purveyors Register on December 31st, 1908, were:—

Cowkeepers who are also Milk Purveyors	...	208
Milk Purveyors only resident in Borough	...	55
Milk Purveyors only residing outside Borough	...	74
Milk Shops selling over counter	... ..	44
<hr/>		
Total	... ..	381

In addition to the inspections named above, the Veterinary Inspector, accompanied by a District Inspector, has visited 295 cowsheds, and has personally inspected 1,693 milch cattle. During the year 11 animals have been found to be affected with illness in varying degrees, of which 5 recovered their health, 1 was sold to a dealer and lost sight of, 1 died on the farm and was destroyed, 2 were slaughtered at the knackers' yard, and 2 were slaughtered at the public abattoir under the supervision of the Veterinary Inspector, and the diseased portions of the carcasses were destroyed by burning.

The following table gives the number of farms, cowsheds, and cattle inspected by the Veterinary Inspector during 1908:—

Number of Farmsteads	... ..	171
„ „ Cowsheds	... ..	295
„ „ Milch Cattle Inspected	... ..	1693

Defects as regards structure, air space, light, ventilation, and drainage are constantly engaging the attention of the department, and are still difficult to get abated for reasons stated in the last report. The farmer are, however, as a class taking more care in the management of their cowsheds and in securing the cleanliness thereof.

**FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT,
1901.**

**REPORT OF INSPECTIONS AND OF ACTION THEREON,
During 1908.**

By Section 132 of the above named Act, the duty is laid upon the Medical Officer of Health of every District Council in his annual report to them, to report specifically on the administration of the Act in his district.

The duties imposed upon Sanitary Authorities under this Act have reference to the following subjects :—

- (a) Registration of Workshops.
- (b) Sanitation and Sanitary Accommodation and Conveniences.
- (c) Special Sanitary Provisions for Bakehouses.
- (d) Fire Escapes.
- (e) Home Work.
- (f) Miscellaneous.

(a) Registration.—The total number of workshops (including bakehouses) on the Register on December 31st, 1907, was 965. During the year 1908 39 new workshops have been added to, and 52 removed from the Register, showing a net decrease of 13 during the year. The number of bakehouses on the Register is 141, a decrease of 8 on the year. The total number of workshops included in the following classified list is 952 :—

Classified List of Workshops.

	On Register Dec. 31st, 1907.		Added during 1908.		Removed during 1908.		Remaining Dec. 31st, 1908.	
	Central District.	Outer Districts.	Central District.	Outer Districts.	Central District.	Outer Districts.	Central District.	Outer Districts.
Dress and Mantle Makers and Milliners, Tailors, Waterproof Manufacturers, &c.	133	100	7	15	1	3	139	112
Boot and Shoe Makers, Cloggers, Saddlers and Curriers	66	114	...	...	2	1	64	113
Black, Shoeing, Tin, and White Smiths; Cycle Repairers, &c.	39	29	...	...	7	2	32	27
Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Wood Carvers, Picture Framers and Gilders	29	44	1	...	...	2	30	42
Plumbers. Painters and French Polishers	40	25	1	1	...	...	41	26
Coopers, Carriage Builders, and Wheelwrights	6	14	3	...	...	...	9	14
Watchmakers, Jewellers, Engravers, and Electrical Engineers	27	9	...	...	1	3	26	6
Rug Makers and Rag and Wool Sorters	22	10	...	1	...	...	22	11
Upholsterers, Basket and Brush Makers	19	5	...	...	1	1	18	4
Hosiery Knitters, Shirt Makers, and Laundries	6	15	...	...	2	4	4	11
Monumental Sculptors	2	6	...	...	...	1	2	5
Organ Builders, Piano Repairers, &c.	4	1	2	...	...	...	6	1
Tripe Dressers... ..	9	2	...	2	1	...	8	4
Bakehouses	54	95	1	5	7	7	48	93
Manufacturing Chemists; Mattress, Corset, Blind, and Waggon Cover Makers; Wire Workers, Tea Packers, Teazle Trimmers, Rope Makers, Tallow Chandlers, &c., &c.	25	15	...	...	1	5	24	10
	481	484	15	24	23	29	473	479
	965		39		52		952	

(b) Sanitation.—Five hundred and fifty-three inspections of factories, workshops, and bakehouses have been made as to cleanliness, air space, ventilation, drainage, and closet accommodation.

Two hundred and thirty-six cases of infringements of the Public Health Acts and of the Factory and Workshop Act were found during these inspections. Written notices were served in 50 cases, and 193 infringements were remedied in accordance with the requirements of the notices. In many of the unremedied infringements the necessary work is either in progress or has been given into the hands of contractors; and in others is under the consideration of the persons involved therein. Further inspections will be made in due course and appropriate action taken.

Sanitary Accommodation and Conveniences.—The question of the provisions of closet accommodation, the allocation of the same to sexes, and the proper ventilation and screening thereof, has had much attention during the past year. As will be seen from the return appended hereto, 186 contraventions of the provisions of Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and of the Sanitary Accommodation Order have been ment with. One hundred and forty-three of these have been remedied, leaving 43 unabated at the end of the year. Most of these are either in hand or under consideration with a view to remedy.

(c) Special Sanitary Provisions for Bakehouses.—There are 141 bakehouses now on the Register, a decrease of 8 on the year. Three cellar bakehouses have been discontinued during the year. The number of cellar bakehouses remaining on the Register is 8. The bakehouses are systematically inspected as to cleanliness, closet accommodation, domestic washing, and sleeping places. Eight breaches of sanitary requirements were found, which have been remedied.

(d) Fire Escapes.—One hundred and seventy visits of inspection have been made to factories, in which special attention was directed to the means of escape in case of fire, and sanitary accommodation. In 2 cases the provision of escape “for the persons employed therein” was not such as could “reasonably be required under the circumstances of each case,” and in 1 other case the escapes provided were not “maintained free from obstruction.” The insufficiency has been made good in each case.

Nine notices have been received under Section 14 from the Factory Inspector relating to 3 factories and 6 workshops. In the 3 factories the necessary alteration have been effected. The owners and occupiers of the workshops have been notified of the deficiency, but owing to the number of the workhands being under 40 and to the want of effective bye-laws, further steps in the matter were futile.

(e) Home Work.—Fourteen lists have been received from employers and outside authorities of home workers being employed. These cover 62 persons. The house of each worker has been inspected and found to be in a good sanitary condition.

No case of refusal to admit the Inspector has arisen during the year.

The appended table is abstracted from and is a concise compilation of the return forwarded to the Home Office on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in the County Borough of Huddersfield for the year 1908:—

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	170	44	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	383	6	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report.)	...	...	...
Total	553	50	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions	
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector		
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>					
Want of cleanliness	11	11	..	...
Want of ventilation ... ..	..	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	..	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ...	1	1	...	...
Other nuisances, including smoke	30	30	...	...
†Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient ...	1	...	...
	unsuitable				
	or defective...	179	136
	not separate				
for sexes ...	6	6	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>					
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary re- quirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	8	8	...	...
Other offences :— (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)	...	...	...	...
Total	236	193	...	...

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† Section 22 of The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council. Sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops is deemed adequate if one tub closet is provided per 10 hands, or one w.c. per 20 hands.

3.—HOME WORK.

Class.	Number		
	Number of		
	Lists	Out-workers.	
Con-tractors		Workmen	
Lists of Outworkers (S. 107 :—			
All employed in the making, &c., of wearing apparel :			
Lists received from Employers twice per year.....	12	...	62
" " " " once " " .....	...	...	...
Addresses of out- { received from other Authorities		2	
workers ... { forwarded to other Authorities		1	
Prosecutions ... ... ... ... ... ...		...
No. of inspections of outworkers' premises :—		62	
	Wearing Apparel;	Other.	
Outwork in unwholesome premises (S 108).....	}	Nil.	
Cases of infectious diseases notified in home-workers' premises 			
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110) 			

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year			
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Workers in Clothing	...	266
	" Leather	...	177
	" Iron and Tin	...	59
	" Wood	...	95
	" Lead and Paint.	...	67
	" Jewellery	...	32
	" Bakehouses	...	141
	" Miscellaneous	...	115
Total number of workshops			—
on Register			952

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) ... ..		...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5)	Notified by H M. Inspectors	52
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector, per Town Clerk	61
Insufficient or obstructed Fire Escapes		9
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—		
Certificates granted during the year ... ..		...
In use at the end of the year		8

**Particulars of Work Performed by Scavenging Staff at
Hillhouse Depot, &c.**

1908	Receptacles brought in to the Depôt, &c.	Refuse burnt in Hillhouse Destructor		Loads of Clinkers disposed of.
		Loads.	Tns. Cwts.	
January ...	72605	1007	1302 10	363
February ...	65630	920	1148 13	353
March ...	69673	950	1192 18	350
April ...	70022	830	982 0	315
May ...	68379	935	1102 4	373
June ...	69739	820	993 0	301
July ...	72414	919	1066 0	314
August ...	68501	839	907 3	257
September ...	69618	865	963 14	244
October ...	70990	1048	1238 9	371
November ...	66708	948	1221 10	389
December ...	72386	1050	1318 10	418
Year ..	836665	11131	13436 11	4048

Loads Collected during the Year 1908.

1908.	Ashes and Trade Refuse.	Slaughter House Refuse.
January	2563	27
February	2365	23
March	2441	22
April	2173	21
May	2190	24
June	2200	22
July	2409	21
August	2114	24
September	1755	19
October	2284	25
November	2238	26
December	2099	25
Total.....	26831	279

Hillhouse Depot Manure Sales.

MONTHS.	Stable Manure.	Grass Manure.	Market Refuse.	Slaugh- ter house Refuse.	TOTALS.
1908	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
January.....	193	...	...	39	232
February	178	...	...	14½	192½
March	177½	...	..	10	187½
April	209½	...	...	21	230½
May	153½	...	...	36½	190
June	71	..	...	42	113
July	123	...	...	25	148
August	311	...	...	39	350
September.....	135	...	...	30½	165½
October	193½	...	...	16½	210
November	213	...	...	18½	231½
December	147½	..	...	...	147½
Approximate Total.....	2105½	...	...	292½	2398

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS—1908.

The following Table shows the number of Smoke Observations taken during each month of the year, with the average number of minutes of Dense Black Smoke emitted per half-hour's observation.

1908.	Number of Observations taken.	Number shewing Moderate Smoke or None.	Number shewing Dense Black Smoke.	Total Minutes of Dense Black Smoke emitted.	Average number of minutes of Dense Black Smoke emitted from Chimneys per half-hour.	REMARKS.
January ...	53	20	33	62	1·88	The maximum limit for dense black smoke was fixed by the Sanitary Committee in March, 1898, at three minutes per half-hour observation. Where this limit has been exceeded warning letters have been sent to the parties involved, and if no improvement has resulted before the meeting of the Committee, they have been reported to the Committee. This has occurred in 43 cases during the year.
February ...	18	7	11	15½	1·41	
March	20	5	15	29	1·93	
April	32	17	15	58½	3·90	
May	43	13	30	81½	2·72	
June	19	10	9	30	3·33	
July	25	9	16	42	2·62	
August	7	4	3	5½	1·83	
September ...	27	13	14	49½	3·54	
October	16	6	10	36	3·60	
November ...	9	4	5	32½	6·50	
December ...	11	6	5	34	6·80	
Duplicate observations	2					

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

Huddersfield Registration District.

Report as to the execution of the above named Acts and Regulations made thereunder for the year ended December 31st, 1908.

To the Mayor and Corporation acting as the Urban Sanitary Authority for the County Borough of Huddersfield.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting this, my annual report on the working of the Canal Boats Acts in this Borough, as required by Section 3 of the Canal Boats Acts, 1884.

The number of canal boats visited and inspected during the year ended 31st day of December, 1908, was 129, and of these 380 inspections were made, namely:—

51	Boats inspected once each...	...	51	inspections.
19	„ twice each	...	38	„
22	„ three times each	66	„	
11	„ four times each...	44	„	
8	„ five times each	...	40	„
5	„ six times each	...	30	„
3	„ seven times each	21	„	
4	„ eight times each	32	„	
2	„ nine times each...	18	„	
4	„ ten times each	...	40	„
<hr/>			<hr/>	
129			380	
<hr/>			<hr/>	

as against 369 inspections of 124 boats during 1907 and 332 inspections of 134 boats during 1906.

The population found on board these boats numbered 748, namely: 577 adult males, 104 adult females, and 67 children, as against 698 in 1907, namely, 562 adult males, 90 adult females, and 46 children; and 663 in 1906, namely, 482 adult males, 86 adult females, and 95 children.

The following is a detailed statement of the number, age, and sex of children found on canal boats during 1908:—

1908	MONTHS.			YEARS.													TOTALS.
Ages ...	4	5	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Males..	2	1	...	1	7	6	1	1	3	4	3	2	2	1	.	1	35
Females	...	...	1	3	2	6	4	...	3	4	2	...	5	2	...	...	32
Totals...	2	1	1	4	9	12	5	1	6	8	5	2	7	3	...	1	67

By analysing the above table it is found that the number of children visiting Huddersfield of school age, and under that age are as follows, namely:—34 under 5 years of age, and 33 from 5 to 14 years of age.

The monthly distribution of children on canal boats has been as under:—

Month, 1908.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Totals.
January	4	4	8
February	1	2	3
March.....	2	2	4
April	1	...	1
May	3	4	7
June	9	9	18
July	3	3	6
August .....	...	...	...
September .....	...	...	...
October	6	8	14
November	2	...	2
December	3	1	4
Totals	34	33	67

It will be seen from this record that the larger proportion of children of school age were met with during the months of

January, June, and October, and 23 out of the 33 children of school age were met with on 8 boats in 10 inspections. Two of these with two and three children respectively on board visited Huddersfield twice. The number of boats carrying children of school age shows a decided increase from last year, and more nearly approaches that of 1906, as under:—

1906. 25 boats carrying 47 children of school age, compared with
 1907. 15 boats carrying 22 children of school age, compared with
 1908. 20 boats carrying 33 children of school age.

I have continued to impress upon parents the importance of providing homes on shore, so that their children may have the privilege and advantage of regular education during school age.

I am informed that these children are generally sent to school whenever the boat is staying in a town or within reasonable distance of a school, but any education thus obtained is so fragmentary, and only obtained by disturbing the ordinary routine of the school, that it is easy therefore to understand that the intrusion of these nomadic scholars is, to say the least, not encouraged, and the result to the children very disappointing.

In all cases where children were on board a boat there were one or two women in charge of them.

Inspection of Canal Boats have been made on 62 days during 1908, and at each meeting of the Sanitary Committee a report has been given to the number of boats visited, also infringements calling for remedy which have been found, since the previous Committee.

A large variety of goods are brought into the Borough by boat, consisting for the most part of coal, cement, corn, chemicals, copper ore, flour, jute, jute yarn, locust beans, logwood, potatoes, pig-lead, iron (in pig and manufactured), oil, rough steel wire, rags, sugar, timber, tar, and wool. The exports have been corn, coke, chemicals, flour, machinery, and tar. The imports were loaded at Goole, Grimsby, Hull, Horbury, Wakefield, and Selby.

The following paragraphs contain the information required by the circular of the Local Government Board, dated 18th of December, 1908, arranged in the same order as those of the said circular :—

1. Arrangements made for the inspection of boats, the name, address, and remuneration of the Inspector.

William Medley Drake, Chief Inspector of Nuisances for the County Borough of Huddersfield, Public Health Department, Huddersfield, was appointed Inspector of Canal Boats on the 7th day of January, 1895, and the remuneration of the work is included in his salary as Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

2. The number of boats inspected during 1908, with the conditions of the boats and their occupants.

The number of boats inspected during 1908 was 129, and of inspections 380.

The 129 boats were made up of 58 broad boats, 19 narrow, and 52 fly boats, the latter figure being made up of 51 broad and 1 narrow boats.

The place of registry were Goole 70, Mirfield 40, Birmingham 2, Hull 7, Sowerby Bridge 3, Marple 2, and Wakefield 2. Leeds, York, and Huddersfield 1 each.

Ninety-eight per cent of the boats inspected were found to be in good condition and conforming to the Acts and Regulations, and the occupants of all the boats to be in good health.

3. Infringements of the Acts and Regulations with respect to the following matters :—

(a) Registration. None.

(b) Notification of change of master. None.

(c) Masters without certificates. One. In this case a warning notice was served by post on owners; a re-inspection shows the infringement to have been corrected.

(d) Marking. None.

(e) Overcrowding. None.

(f) Separation of Sexes. None required.

(g) Cleanliness. Only cases of temporary uncleanness found, which have been remedied on request of the Inspector.

(h) Ventilation. Nothing to complain about.

(i) Painting. Three cases of this infringement were met with, in respect of which warning notices have been issued. Letters from the respective owners inform me that the boats have been painted, or instructions have been issued for the work to be done. Certificates showing this to be completed have not come to hand at the end of the year.

Repairs. None.

(j) Provision of water cask. All boats provided with cask, jug, or can.

(k) Removal of bilge water. This work received regular attention.

(l) Notification of Infectious disease. None.

(m) Admittance of Inspector. No difficulty experienced.

4. Legal proceedings taken. None.

5. Any other steps taken to secure compliance with the Acts and Regulations. Three warning notices have been issued, and numerous letters written in respect of the four infringements (enumerated above) found on three boats, and many matters of cleanliness of minor moment have received prompt attention at the instigation of the Inspector.

6. Infectious disease. None.

7. Detention of boats. None.

8. Number of boats on the register. One.

9. Number registered during 1908. None.

I append hereto the usual summary.

Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM MEDLEY DRAKE,

Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts.

Public Health Department, Huddersfield,

January 1st, 1909.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.
Summary Appendix to the Annual Report of the Canal
Boats Inspector for the year 1908.

Huddersfield Registration District.

	1908.	1907.	1906.
Number of boats inspected	129	124	134
Made up of Broad boats..	58	54	63
Broad fly boats ...	51	51	52
Narrow boats ...	19	18	18
Narrow fly boat...	1	1	1
Registered Accommoda- tion—Aft Cabin ...	1254 $\frac{1}{2}$	1099 $\frac{1}{2}$	1050 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fore Cabin ...	636 } 1890 $\frac{1}{2}$	610 $\frac{1}{2}$ } 1710	621 } 1671 $\frac{1}{2}$
Population found on board:			
Adults ...	681	652	568
Children ...	67 } 748	46 } 698	95 } 663
Children under school age	34	24	48
Children of school age ...	33	22	47
Number of days on which inspections have been made	62	81	65
Number of inspections made	380	369	332
Number of boats conform- ing to Acts and Regu- lations... ..	126	120	127
Number of boats with one or more infringements..	3	4	7
Number of infringements met with	4	9	12
Number remedied ...	2	6	2
Number dealt with by Magistrates ... ..	...	...	...
Number still under notice December 31st, 1908...	2	3	10
No service effected ...	...	1	...

WARNING NOTICES AND CERTIFICATES.

Details of Infringements.	No. issued.	Certificates returned.	Not remedied.
Non-production of certificate 	1	1	...
Water Cask dilapidated ... ...	...	...	...
Insufficient marking ... ...	...	...	...
Painting 	3	1	2
Dilapidation ... ... ..	...	...	...
Cleanliness ... ... ..	...	...	...
	4	2	2

PARTICULARS OF NON-REMEDIED INFRINGEMENTS.

Beryl (213, Hull). Cabin wants painting.

Good Intent (242, Hull). Cabin wants painting.

Total:—Two Infringements, 2 Inspections.

(Signed)

WILLIAM M. DRAKE.

TABLE A.

YEAR.	1	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		Deaths under one year of age.		Total Deaths registered in the District at all ages.		Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Non-resident's registered in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.	
			Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1898		95149	2295	24.20	351	153	1625	17.13	These particulars are not available for these years.				
1899		95112	2374	25.04	359	151	1671	17.63					
1900		95074	2376	25.07	315	133	1752	18.49					
1901		95037	2175	22.96	287	132	1581	16.69					
1902		95000	2354	24.39	324	138	1710	17.72					
1903		94963	2252	23.79	271	120	1584	16.73					
1904		94926	2243	23.71	304	135	1657	17.51					
1905		94888	2256	23.85	269	119	1605	16.97					
1906		94851	2301	24.34	311	135	1638	17.33					
1907		94814	2189	23.17	212	97	1638	17.33	270	62	25	1601	16.94
Averages for years 1898-1907.		94981	2281	24.05	300	131	1646	17.35	...	...	...	...	...
1908		94777	2348	24.39	263	112	1677	17.42	291	74	42	1645	17.09

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	}	Total population at all ages ...		95047		At Census of 1901.	
		Number of inhabited houses...		22356			
		Average number of persons per house		4.252			

I Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
<p>Huddersfield General Infirmary</p> <p>Sanatorium for Infectious Diseases.</p> <p>Nurses Home Trinity Street.</p> <p>Huddersfield Union Workhouse</p>	<p>Deanhouse Workhouse</p> <p>West Riding Lunatic Asylums at :— Storthes Hall, Menston, Wadsley, Wakefield.</p>	
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? Yes ! Crosland Moor.		

TABLE B.

Names of Localities.	1.—WHOLE BOROUGH.				2.—CENTRAL.				3.—MARSH.				4.—FARTOWN.				5.—DEIGHTON AND BRADLEY.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
Year.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1898	95149	2295	1625	351	24518	625	513	101	8110	179	99	26	10394	205	150	27	2195	45	40	3
1899	95112	2374	1671	359	24331	639	570	134	8080	194	101	28	10511	246	145	16	2184	52	41	7
1900	95074	2376	1752	315	24146	631	542	107	8050	171	123	28	10629	239	155	26	2174	56	29	5
1901	95037	2175	1581	287	23962	596	483	105	8020	164	112	19	10747	234	156	38	2163	44	34	5
1902	95000	2354	1710	324	23773	593	496	100	7988	207	120	31	10861	256	159	35	2152	55	29	5
1903	94963	2252	1584	271	23585	594	463	75	7956	198	111	19	10976	248	149	27	2141	47	43	7
1904	94926	2243	1657	304	23397	548	551	113	7924	181	113	19	11091	285	146	31	2130	49	21	4
1905	94888	2256	1605	269	23209	574	457	94	7892	199	108	22	11205	265	167	27	2119	40	29	4
1906	94851	2301	1638	311	23022	552	498	111	7860	195	98	22	11319	253	140	29	2108	53	31	5
1907	94814	2189	1601	212	22835	574	495	76	7828	209	112	19	11433	251	174	16	2097	43	38	1
Av'gs of Yrs. 1898 to 1907	94981	2281	1642	300	23678	593	507	102	7971	190	110	23	10917	248	154	27	2146	48	33	5
1908	94777	2348	1645	263	22656	601	592	92	7796	190	102	19	11545	289	163	23	2086	58	38	3

TABLE B.—continued.

Year.	6.—DALTON.				7.—ALMONDBURY.				8.—LOCKWOOD.				9.—LINDLEY.				10.—LONGWOOD.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1898	8491	227	127	40	14550	383	206	45	12997	352	295	59	8481	158	108	25	5372	121	87	25
1899	8502	258	165	39	14509	364	213	48	13130	322	237	46	8468	181	110	25	5367	118	89	16
1900	8513	246	190	31	14467	387	213	42	13264	335	310	40	8455	193	108	23	5362	118	82	13
1901	8523	239	131	24	14425	330	230	46	13399	328	248	22	8441	137	103	16	5357	103	73	12
1902	8534	244	189	33	14384	374	226	44	13528	339	268	39	8428	180	114	22	5352	106	96	15
1903	8544	215	145	29	14342	335	199	48	13657	353	282	36	8415	165	118	18	5347	97	67	12
1904	8554	208	171	27	14300	338	201	32	13786	356	276	50	8402	163	99	14	5342	115	68	14
1905	8564	227	159	34	14258	318	214	30	13915	335	273	38	8389	190	120	13	5337	108	72	7
1906	8574	228	148	30	14216	350	209	45	14044	355	308	44	8376	203	112	14	5332	112	88	11
1907	8584	206	134	23	14174	318	223	27	14173	309	222	26	8363	167	115	13	5327	112	88	11
Av'gs of Yrs. 1898 to 1907.	8538	230	156	31	14362	350	213	41	13589	338	272	40	8422	174	111	18	5349	111	81	14
1908	8594	211	125	22	14132	331	213	39	14296	370	212	39	8350	172	124	16	5322	126	76	10

NOTES.—* Deaths of residents occurring beyond the district are included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in the district excluded.

Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions are allotted to the respective localities, according to addresses of deceased.

* The above arrangement has been strictly adhered to during the years 1907, and 1908 but in previous years owing to information of the death of residents of the Borough in outer Districts not being furnished to the M.O.H., the following method was adopted:—

In the Central District all births and deaths occurring in the Infirmary were included.

" Dalton "

" Lockwood "

" births and deaths occurring in the Sanatorium were included.

In 1901 there were 11 deaths in Deanhouse Workhouse of persons formerly resident in Huddersfield ; in 1902, 13 deaths ; in 1903, 7 deaths ; in 1904, 11 deaths ; in 1905, 6 deaths ; and in 1906, 6 deaths.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1908.

Notifiable Diseases	Cases notified in whole District.						Total cases notified in each Locality.									No. of Cases removed to Sanatorium from each locality.									Total cases removed to Sanatorium from inside the Borough.			
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.																				65 and upwards.		
Small-pox	27	3	12	9	7	7	8	11	9	..	21	2	10	9	6	2	6	6	8	..	70
Cholera	7	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria
Membranous croup	..	1	..	1	6	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	1	28	52	6	1	23	9	12	2	5	12	15	8	4	5	..	20	6	11	2	11	4	..	15	3	..	76
Scarlet fever	..	1	..	3	2	19	6	..	1	..	3	4	5	4	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	16
Typhus fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever
Relapsing fever
Continued fever	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever
Plague	..	128	221	..	..	..	206	19	25	1	22	24	33	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea
*(Under 5 years of age)
Other or doubtful cases	9	..	1	2	1	4	2	1	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Totals	599	130	275	110	22	59	272	36	59	12	37	56	64	42	21	48	9	25	11	12	17	24	10	13	13	169	..	..

The cases admitted from outside the Borough were:—1 of Scarlet Fever | Isolation Hospital. Name and Situation. Hudd. Sanatorium, Dalton.
and 2 of Typhoid Fever: 3 cases. Two cases of Measles were treated in the Smallpox Hospital. White House Farm, " "
Sanatorium during the year. The total cases admitted to Hospital 174. Total available beds 145.

No of diseases that can be treated concurrently 6.
* Commenced to be notifiable on July 1st, 1908.

TABLE D.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1908.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" In Public Insti- tutions in the District.					
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Central.	Marsh.	Fartown.	Deighton & Bradley.	Dalton.	Almond- bury.	Lockwood.	Lindley.	Longwood.	Infirmary.	Sanatorium.	Workhouse.	Nursing Home.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Small-pox	66	10	49	7	..	..	..	42	1	4	1	8	4	4	2	..	1	..	..	..
Measles.....	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	3	..	..
Scarlet Fever	14	9	5	4	..	..	..	6	2	3	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	6	..	..
Whooping-cough	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and membranous croup..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever {	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	4	..	..
Enteric .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other continued	20	2	..	1	..	6	11	4	1	2	..	3	2	1	6	1	..	..	1	..
Epidemic Influenza .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea.....	59	35	17	1	..	1	5	31	2	4	..	2	8	6	5	1	..	..	2	..
Enteritis	12	7	1	..	..	2	2	5	1	2	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever.....	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other septic diseases	10	1	1	1	4	2	1	3	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	4	1	..	..
Phthisis	127	..	5	4	19	95	6	50	10	9	1	7	19	16	9	6	2	16	..	..
Other tubercular diseases	52	3	24	12	4	9	..	25	2	1	..	4	5	5	8	2	4	1	10	1
Cancer, malignant diseases.....	109	..	8	..	2	70	37	31	6	15	2	11	12	14	11	7	16	..	..	..
Bronchitis	152	29	14	3	1	58	56	50	10	19	2	8	23	23	10	7	2	23	10	1
Pneumonia	87	23	14	3	3	30	14	27	7	8	1	8	13	14	6	3	4	..	3	..
Pleurisy	10	1	..	2	..	8	1	4	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..
Other diseases of Respiratory organs.	9	..	1	1	..	5	1	..	3	2	..	2	3	4	1	1	1	..	3	..
Alcoholism—Cirrhosis of liver	22	..	..	1	..	20	1	6	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal diseases	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	2	..	3	6	7	3	3	..	..	..	..
Diseases and accidents of parturition.	12	..	..	..	1	11	..	4	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart diseases	181	..	..	9	9	111	52	54	11	29	1	15	24	25	9	7	3	..	11	..
Accidents.....	33	3	5	3	3	15	4	21	..	3	7	1	3	1	..	1	22	..	1	..
Suicides	16	..	..	..	1	11	4	9	1	1	3	..	2	2	1	..	2	..	1	..
All other causes.....	590	99	30	13	18	196	234	202	36	53	17	39	80	84	44	35	59	..	62	8
All causes	1645	263	164	62	66	661	429	592	102	163	38	125	231	212	124	76	132	15	134	10

TABLE E.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES—																	
Certified	54	16	9	9	88	26	22	22	13	13	15	15	13	8	12	15	262
Uncertified	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Common Infectious Diseases :																	
Small pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	5	10
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria : Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	9
Diarrhœal Diseases :																	
Diarrhœa, all forms .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2	2	4	3	3	..	7	4	3	1	4	2	35
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis } Gastro enteritis }	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh }	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Wasting Diseases :																	
Premature Birth	29	1	3	..	33	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Congenital Defects	9	7	..	..	16	2	4	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	26
Injury at Birth	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Want of Breast-milk, } Starvation }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debility at Birth	2	1	2	..	5	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	11
Atrophy, Debility, } Marasmus }	3	3	..	4	10	8	2	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	28
Tuberculous Diseases :																	
Tuberculous Meningitis.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis: } Tabes Mesenterica }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Causes :																	
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis, not Tuberculous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	3	7
Convulsions	4	..	1	..	5	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	13
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	2	2	1	5	3	4	2	4	3	1	..	2	3	1	1	29
Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	2	..	2	2	4	2	2	1	2	23
Suffocation, overlying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Causes	3	1	..	..	4	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	15
Totals ..	55	16	9	9	89	26	22	22	13	13	15	15	13	8	12	15	263
Population (Estimated to middle of 1908) .. 94777																	
Births in the year. { legitimate 2249 Deaths in the year of { legitimate 243																	
{ illegitimate 99 { illegitimate 20																	
Deaths from all causes at all ages .. 1645																	

TABLE I.

Return of Births and Deaths Registered during the thirteen weeks ended 28th March, 1903.

DISTRICTS.	Census Population, 1901.	Estimated Population at the middle of the year 1908.	Births Registered during the 13 weeks ended 28th March, 1908.	Deaths Registered during the 13 weeks ended 28th March, 1908.	AGE MORTALITY.			SEVEN ZYMOTIC DISEASES.								Tuberculosis, all forms.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Diseases.	Cancer.	All other Diseases.	Rate of Mortality per 1000				
					Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Persons aged 65 years and upwards.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers								Diarrhoea.				
													Typhoid	Other	Diarrhoea.										
Huddersfield (Central)	24,010	22,656	138	104	12	4	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	24	7	9	51	20·04	18·42	0·18	0·18*	
Marsh ..	8,028	7,796	51	33	6	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	3	1	13	17·95	16·99	2·05	0·51
Fartown ..	10,717	11,545	71	43	5	1	20	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	8	11	5	14	17·54	14·95	0·70	1·04
Deighton and Bradley	2,166	2,086	20	12	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	8	8	17·23	23·09	..	..
Dalton ..	8,521	8,594	49	32	5	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	3	2	18	15·90	14·94	0·93	..
Almondbury ..	14,436	14,132	86	50	6	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	8	1	26	14·16	14·20	0·28	..
Lockwood ..	13,365	14,296	82	46	6	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	4	5	17	15·57	12·91	0·85	..
Lindley ..	8,445	8,350	45	47	5	3	21	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	3	10	3	4	22	14·40	22·59	..	2·40	
Longwood ..	5,359	5,322	37	19	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	8	20·34	14·33	1·51	..	
Infirmary (Central) and Nurses Home...	...	..	..	25	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	19	..	..	..	..
Hospital (Dalton) ..	...	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Workhouse (Lockwood) Do. (Deanhouse)	...	..	5	24	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
and W. R. Asylums...	...	..	..	13	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borough ..	95,047	94,777	584	451	50	24	151	..	1	1	3	4	..	..	3	43	98	46	33	218	..	..	..	..	..
Rate per 1000 of Esti- mated Population...	...	...	24·73	19·10	...	...	...	0·04	0·04	0·13	0·17	0·04	...	...	0·13	1·82	4·15	1·95	1·40	9·23	20·02	19·10	0·93	0·55	

* Central, with Infirmary, and Nurses Home, 22·85.
 † Dalton, with Fever Hospital, 16·35.
 ‡ Lockwood, with Workhouse, 19·65.

Deaths of Children under one year per 1000 births, 86.
 " previous corresponding period 99.

Death Rate of 76 large towns, 17·9.
 Death Rate (Zymotic) " 1·37.
 Birth Rate " 28·3

TABLE II.

Return of Births and Deaths Registered during the thirteen weeks ended 27th June, 1908.

DISTRICTS.	Census Population, 1901.	Estimated Population at the middle of the year 1908.	Births registered during the 13 weeks ended 27th June, 1908	Deaths registered during the 13 weeks ended 27th June, 1908	AGE MORTALITY				SEVEN ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										Rate of Mortality per 1000.					
					Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Persons aged 65 years and upwards.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough	Fevers		Tuberculosis, all forms.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Diseases.	Cancer.	All other Diseases.	All Causes.		Seven Zymotics		
													Typhoid.	Other.						During the corres- ponding period year previous.	During the 13 weeks ended 27th June, 1908	During the corres- ponding period year previous.	During the 13 weeks ended 27th June, 1908	
Huddersfield (Central)	24,010	22,656	162	79	13	10	20	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	13	8	13	4	36	16.35	13.99	0.88	0.88
Marsh	8,028	7,796	51	16	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	9	9	10.77	8.24	0.51	..
Fartown	10,717	11,545	76	41	8	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	3	20	13.68	14.25	..	0.35
Deighton and Bradley .	2,166	2,086	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	28.71	11.54	1.91	..
Dalton	8,521	8,594	62	24	3	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	11	11	19.64	11.21	1.40	..
Almondbury	14,436	14,132	74	39	6	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	7	17	18.41	11.08	0.85	..	
Lockwood	13,365	14,296	84	44	7	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	7	7	23	13.59	12.35	1.41	0.280	
Lindley	8,445	8,350	40	22	2	2	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	4	..	3	9	16.32	10.57	0.48	1.44	
Longwood	5,359	5,322	22	23	1	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	16	16.57	17.34	..	0.75	
Infirmary (Central) and Nurses Home...	..	..	..	25	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	20	..	..	..	..	..
Hospital (Dalton) ...	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Workhouse (Lockwood)	..	..	6	33	2	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	4	16	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Deanhouse)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
and W. R. Asylums ..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Borough	95,047	94,777	590	365	46	24	97	..	..	2	1	3	3	..	5	50	42	47	27	185	..	..	..	..
Rate per 1000 of Esti- mated Population ...	...	...	24.98	15.46	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	0.04	0.13	0.13	...	0.21	2.12	1.78	1.99	1.14	7.83	19.18	15.46	0.97	0.59

* Central, with Infirmary, and Nurses Home, 18.42 Deaths of Children under one year per 1000 births, 78 Death Rate of 76 large towns, 13.7.
 † Dalton, with Fever Hospital, 13.08. " previous corresponding period, 93. " Death Rate (Zymotic) 1.13
 ‡ Lockwood, with Workhouse, 21.62. " " Birth Rate 27.9.

TABLE III.

Return of Births and Deaths Registered during the fourteen weeks ended 3rd October, 1908.

DISTRICTS.	Census Population, 1901.	Estimated Population at the middle of the year, 1908.	Births Registered during the 14 weeks ended 3rd Oct., 1908	Deaths Registered during the 14 weeks ended 3rd Oct., 1908	AGE MORTALITY			SEVEN ZYMOTIC DISEASES.								All other Diseases.	Rate of Mortality per 1000.							
					Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Persons aged 65 years and upwards.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough	Fevers				Tuberculosis, all forms.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Diseases.	Cancer.				
													Typhoid.	Other.	Diarrhoea.									
Huddersfield (Central)	24,010	22,656	175	103	33	17	15	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	19	15	5	11	6	40	11.42	16.94	1.41	4.28*
Marsh	8,028	7,796	54	19	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	3	1	11	12.82	9.08	1.02	0.96
Fartown	10,717	11,545	77	30	4	1	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	2	18	9.82	9.68	..	0.65
Deighton and Bradley	2,166	2,086	12	8	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	4	19.14	14.29	..	..
Dalton	8,521	8,594	56	31	4	4	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	5	3	19	9.35	13.44	0.93	0.87†
Almondbury	14,436	14,132	94	40	7	6	13	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	5	3	3	3	20	11.33	10.55	0.28	1.58
Lockwood	13,365	14,296	99	55	9	5	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	2	7	6	29	10.76	14.34	0.28	1.040
Lindley	8,445	8,350	46	23	4	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	3	3	2	9	9.60	10.27	..	0.89
Longwood	5,359	5,322	44	12	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	7	9.04	8.40	..	..
Infirmary (Central) and Nurses Home..	..	..	..	22	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	2	12	..	..	..	..
Hospital (Dalton) ..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Workhouse (Lockwood)	..	..	5	25	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	2	12	..	..	..	..
Do. (Deanhouse)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
and W R. Asylums ..	..	..	..	10	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..
Borough	95,047	94,777	662	381	71	41	90	..	8	..	3	6	..	..	30	43	25	49	28	189	..	..	..	..
Rate per 1000 of Esti- mated Population ...	..	..	26.03	14.98	..	..	..	0.31	..	..	0.12	0.24	..	..	1.18	1.69	0.98	1.93	1.10	7.43	12.66	14.98	0.76	1.85

* Central, with Infirmary, and Nurses Home, 20.56.
 † Dalton, with Fever Hospital, 14.74.
 ‡ Lockwood, with Workhouse, 20.86.

Deaths of Children under one year per 1000 births, 107.
 " " previous corresponding period, 62.

Death Rate of 76 large towns, 13.3.
 Death Rate (Zymotic) " 2.35.
 Birth Rate " 26.9.

TABLE IV.

Return of Births and Deaths Registered during the thirteen weeks ended 2nd January, 1909.

DISTRICTS.	Census Population, 1901.	Estimated Population at the middle of the year, 1908	Births Registered during the 13 weeks ended 2nd Jan., 1909.	Deaths Registered during the 13 weeks ended 2nd Jan., 1909	AGE MORTALITY.			SEVEN ZYMOTIC DISEASES.								All other Diseases.	Rate of Mortality per 1000.							
					Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Persons aged 65 years and upwards.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough.	Fevers				Tuberculosis, all forms.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Diseases.	Cancer.	During the corresponding period year previous.	During the 13 weeks ended 2nd Jan., 1909	During the corresponding period year previous.	During the 13 weeks ended 2nd Jan., 1909
													Typhoid.	Other.	Diarrhoea.									
Huddersfield (Central)	24,010	22,656	124	137	31	40	16	...	37	...	...	1	...	7	19	18	12	3	39	12.48	24.27	1.05	8.15*
Marsh	8,028	7,796	34	21	5	3	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	1	11	15.89	10.81	1.02	1.03
Fartown	10,717	11,545	65	42	5	5	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	11	6	5	12	18.24	14.60	..	1.74
Deighton and Bradley	2,166	2,086	13	8	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	5	5.74	15.39	..	1.92
Dalton	8,521	8,594	44	33	9	4	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	..	10	12.62	15.41	..	4.20†
Almondbury	14,436	14,132	77	60	19	11	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	6	16	4	4	23	14.44	17.04	..	1.99
Lockwood	13,365	14,296	82	41	13	2	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	9	3	1	19	15.01	11.51	..	1.680
Lindley	8,445	8,350	41	26	5	5	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	..	2	11	11.04	12.50	..	1.44
Longwood	5,359	5,322	23	17	4	..	10	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	..	5	..	1	10	12.05	12.82	..	0.75
Infirmary (Central) ...	...	...	...	...	3	4	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	1	2	19	...	...	..	..
and Nurses Home....	...	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	2	..	..	..	...	...	..	..
Hospital (Dalton) .....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..
Workhouse(Lockwood)	...	...	7	25	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	2	1	10	...	...	..	..
Do. (Deanhouse)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	..	7	...	...	..	..
and W.R. Asylums ..	...	...	...	10	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	..	7	...	...	..	..
Borough	95,047	94,777	512	448	96	75	91	...	57	...	1	1	5	21	43	84	39	21	176	...	...	...	..
Rate per 1000 of Estimated Population ...	...	...	21.68	18.97	..	...	...	...	2.41	...	0.04	0.04	0.21	..	0.89	1.82	1.65	0.89	7.45	15.92	18.97	0.42	3.60

* Central, with Infirmary, and Nurses Home 28.70.
† Dalton, with Fever Hospital, 16.81.
‡ Lockwood, with Workhouse, 18.53.

Deaths of Children under one year per 1000 births, 187.
" previous corresponding period, 133.
"

Death Rate of 76 large towns 14.8
Death Rate (Zymotic) " 1.49.
Birth Rate " 25.0.

TABLE V.

Return of Births and Deaths Registered during the fifty-three weeks ended 2nd January, 1909.

DISTRICTS.	Census Population 1901.	Estimated population at the middle of the year 1908.	Births Registered during the 53 weeks ended 2nd Jan., 1909.	Deaths Registered during the 53 weeks ended 2nd Jan., 1909.	AGE MORTALITY			SEVEN ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										All other Diseases.	Rate of Mortality per 1000.				
					Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Persons aged 65 years and upwards.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers		Tuberculosis, all forms.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Diseases		Cancer.	During the corre- sponding period year previous.	During the 53 weeks ended 2nd Jan., 1909.	During the corre- sponding period year previous.	During the 53 weeks ended 2nd Jan., 1909.
													Typhoid.	Other.									
Huddersfield (Central)	24,010	22,656	599	423	89	71	81	1	41	...	1	6	...	59	55	43	22	166	15.07	18.38	0.88	3.39*	
Marsh	8,028	7,796	190	89	19	8	23	...	1	...	...	2	...	8	18	9	5	44	14.36	11.24	1.15	0.63
Fartown	10,717	11,545	289	156	22	7	46	...	4	...	1	1	...	10	28	28	15	64	14.83	13.30	0.17	0.94	
Deighton and Bradley	2,166	2,086	58	34	3	1	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	2	21	17.70	16.05	0.48	0.47
Dalton	8,521	8,594	211	120	21	10	36	...	8	...	...	1	...	11	16	15	9	58	14.38	13.75	0.82	1.26†
Almondbury	14,436	14,132	331	189	38	20	53	...	4	...	...	1	...	24	34	22	10	86	14.58	13.17	0.35	0.91
Lockwood	13,365	14,296	347	186	35	13	46	...	4	...	...	3	1	19	34	21	13	88	13.73	12.81	0.64	0.760
Lindley	8,445	8,350	172	118	16	14	39	...	2	...	...	...	2	16	18	9	11	51	12.84	13.91	0.12	1.53
Longwood	5,359	5,322	126	71	10	3	32	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	10	7	5	41	14.50	13.13	0.38	0.37
Infirmery (Central)	...	...	2	97	7	13	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	8	6	8	70	...	...	...	...
and Nurses Home...	...	...	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	3	5	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hospital (Dalton) .....	...	...	...	107	3	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	21	10	9	50	...	...	...	...
Workhouse (Lockwood)	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (Deanhouse)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
and W. R. Asvlums ..	...	...	...	42	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	...	28	...	...	...	...
Borough	95,047	94,777	2,348	1,645	263	164	429	...	66	3	8	14	9	179	249	181	109	768	...	...	...	...
Rate per 1000 of Esti- mated Population ...	...	...	24.39	17.09	...	...	...	...	0.69	0.03	0.08	0.15	0.09	...	0.61	1.88	1.13	7.98	16.94	17.09	0.77	1.65

* Central, with Infirmery, and Nurses Home 22.60.
 † Dalton, with Fever Hospital, 15.24.
 ‡ Lockwood, with Workhouse, 20.18.

Deaths of Children under one year per 1000 births, 112.
 previous corresponding period 97.

Death Rate of 76 large towns, 14.9
 Death Rate (Zymotic) 1.59
 Birth Rate 26.9

TABLE VI.

Death Rate per 1,000 per annum for 1908 and twenty-eight previous years.

Year.	Estimated Population at the middle of the Year.	From all causes, and at all ages.	Children under 1 year.	Children over 1 year and under 5 years.	In persons aged 50 years and upwards.	In persons aged 65 years and upwards.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							Seven Zymotic Diseases.	Violence and Accidents.	Consumption and Diseases of the Breathing organs
							Small pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.			
1908	94,777	17.09	2.73	1.70	...	4.46	...	0.69	0.03	0.08	0.15	0.09	0.61	1.65	0.52	3.91
1907	94,814	16.94	2.24	1.21	...	4.59	..	0.11	0.06	0.08	0.19	0.12	0.21	0.77	0.54	4.29
1906	94,851	17.33	3.29	1.94	...	4.51	...	0.65	0.07	0.14	0.34	0.10	0.86	2.15	0.48	4.11
1905	94,888	16.97	2.84	1.36	...	4.41	...	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.18	0.49	1.13	0.61	4.39
1904	94,926	17.51	3.21	1.77	...	4.29	0.01	0.79	0.10	0.15	0.26	0.07	0.52	1.91	0.63	4.31
1903	94,963	16.73	2.86	1.36	...	4.42	0.02	...	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.03	0.26	0.84	0.68	4.54
1902	95,000	17.72	3.36	1.81	...	4.24	0.01	0.60	0.11	0.16	0.48	0.05	0.20	1.61	0.58	4.54
1901	95,037	16.69	3.03	1.23	7.63	4.39	...	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.19	0.94	1.41	0.61	4.48
1900	95,074	18.49	3.32	1.89	8.20	..	...	0.62	0.20	0.02	0.18	0.24	0.50	1.74	0.57	5.26
1899	95,112	17.63	3.79	1.41	7.44	..	...	0.12	0.07	0.05	0.59	0.25	0.95	2.04	0.52	4.74
1898	95,149	17.13	3.70	1.89	7.03	..	...	0.34	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.81	1.62	0.60	4.65
1897	95,187	17.56	3.30	1.74	6.81	..	...	0.27	0.35	0.22	0.21	0.17	0.35	1.57	0.48	5.05
1896	95,224	17.69	3.63	2.25	6.90	..	...	0.28	0.20	0.27	0.57	0.13	0.34	1.79	0.50	5.51
1895	95,261	17.89	3.58	1.95	7.00	..	...	0.13	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.06	0.54	1.36	0.47	5.17
1894	95,299	16.46	3.35	1.94	5.92	..	...	0.14	0.24	0.28	0.58	0.14	0.19	1.57	0.40	4.81
1893	95,336	17.84	2.37	2.05	6.82	..	0.02	0.26	0.26	0.03	0.14	0.15	0.55	1.41	0.38	5.55
1892	95,373	18.37	3.53	2.60	6.97	..	0.01	0.71	0.19	0.07	0.30	0.06	0.19	1.55	0.48	5.76
1891	95,410	23.02	4.52	3.51	8.64	..	...	1.12	0.31	0.05	0.62	0.16	0.14	2.40	0.67	7.66
1890	94,253	18.84	3.83	2.19	7.02	..	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.42	0.25	0.39	1.23	0.48	6.58
1889	92,825	18.79	4.15	2.78	6.33	..	...	0.98	0.28	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.36	2.02	0.38	5.95
1888	91,419	18.51	3.90	2.80	6.37	..	0.02	0.36	0.29	0.15	0.41	0.13	0.19	1.55	0.65	5.40
1887	90,034	22.99	5.06	4.42	6.70	..	...	1.39	0.35	0.46	0.68	0.10	0.41	3.39	0.51	7.26
1886	88,670	19.54	4.49	2.76	6.30	..	...	0.19	0.37	0.14	0.32	0.14	0.48	1.63	0.79	6.38
1885	87,327	20.05	4.62	2.84	6.79	..	...	0.65	0.13	0.05	0.29	0.11	0.20	1.42	0.74	6.50
1884	86,004	19.54	4.84	2.55	6.34	..	...	0.18	0.08	0.05	0.70	0.14	0.63	1.77	0.57	5.65
1883	84,450	21.38	5.14	3.09	6.52	..	...	0.39	0.08	0.04	0.55	0.18	0.44	1.68	0.58	7.65
1882	83,271	22.39	5.64	3.93	6.60	..	...	0.96	0.26	0.07	0.64	0.18	0.53	2.63	0.65	6.81
1881	82,113	20.35	4.67	2.82	6.54	..	...	0.09	0.21	0.04	0.42	0.13	0.38	1.26	0.75	6.50
1880	81,780	22.04	5.20	3.79	6.66	..	0.02	0.40	0.28	0.05	0.15	0.67	0.91	2.49	0.61	6.72

TABLE VII.

DISTRICTS.	Mortality per 1,000 Persons Living at all Ages.																
	Birth-rate	Children under 1 year.	1 to 5 Years.	Adults over 65 years.	Seven Zymotic Diseases	Constitutional Diseases	Tuberculosis, all forms.	Developmental Diseases	Diseases of the Nervous System	Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Digestive System	Diseases of the Urinary System	Diseases of the Reproductive System	Violence	Ill-defined and not Specified Causes.	Total from all Causes
Central (with Infirmary)	26.11	4.17	3.65	3.95	3.43	1.52	2.74	3.17	1.56	2.30	2.74	1.65	0.91	0.39	1.35	..	22.59
Central (without Infirmary).....	26.03	3.87	3.08	3.52	3.39	1.13	2.56	3.00	1.39	2.00	2.39	0.61	0.69	0.17	0.61	..	18.38
Marsh	23.99	2.40	1.01	2.90	0.63	0.76	1.01	1.77	1.14	1.26	2.27	0.38	0.63	0.25	0.25	..	11.24
Fartown	24.64	1.88	0.60	3.92	0.94	1.45	0.85	1.70	1.53	2.56	2.56	0.60	0.51	..	0.34	..	13.30
Deighton and Bradley.....	27.37	1.41	0.47	4.72	0.47	1.89	0.47	1.89	2.83	2.83	1.89	0.94	1.41	...	1.41	..	16.05
Dalton (with Sanatorium)	24.17	2.40	1.60	4.12	2.52	1.14	1.37	2.40	1.37	1.83	2.06	0.69	0.57	0.46	0.11	..	15.23
Dalton (without Sanatorium).....	24.17	2.40	1.14	4.12	1.26	1.14	1.26	2.40	1.37	1.83	2.06	0.69	0.57	0.46	0.11	..	13.75
Almondbury.....	23.06	2.65	1.39	3.69	0.90	0.83	1.67	1.95	1.32	1.67	2.53	0.63	0.63	0.07	0.21	..	13.17
Lockwood (with Workhouse)	25.48	2.62	0.89	6.61	0.89	1.86	2.34	3.99	2.34	2.41	3.79	0.55	0.76	0.07	0.27	..	20.18
Lockwood (without Workhouse)	23.88	2.41	0.89	3.17	0.76	1.24	1.31	2.75	1.24	1.51	2.34	0.55	0.48	0.07	0.14	..	12.81
Lindley	20.28	1.89	1.65	4.60	1.53	1.65	1.89	1.65	1.89	1.18	2.24	0.12	0.71	...	0.12	..	13.91
Longwood	23.31	1.85	0.55	5.92	0.37	1.48	1.11	2.96	2.96	1.29	1.85	...	0.37	...	0.18	..	13.13
Total for Borough, 1908	24.39	2.73	1.70	4.46	1.65	1.38	1.86	2.67	1.89	2.03	2.68	0.77	0.72	0.18	0.52	..	17.09
Do. for 1907	23.17	2.24	1.21	4.59	0.77	1.33	1.86	2.48	2.09	2.23	2.97	0.69	1.03	0.14	0.54	..	16.94

TABLE VIII.

Cases of infectious diseases notified under the 64th clause of the Huddersfield Improvement Act, 1880, or found through official enquiries, during the four quarters of the 53 weeks of the year 1908.

A Cases of Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid, and Typhus Fever.

	1st Quarter				2nd Quarter				3rd Quarter				4th Quarter				YEAR			
	Cases heard of.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths in Borough.	Deaths in Hospital.	Cases heard of.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths in Borough.	Deaths in Hospital.	Cases heard of.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths in Borough.	Deaths in Hospital.	Cases heard of.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths in Borough.	Deaths in Hospital.	Cases heard of.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths in Borough.	Deaths in Hospital.
Small pox.....	27	22	1	1	30	24	2	2	15	15	..	..	16	15	..	..	88	76	3	3
Scarlet fever	1	..	1	..	4	2	3	1	3	3	..	..	18	11	5	2	26	16	9	3
Typhoid fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The above 4 diseases.	28	22	2	1	34	26	5	3	18	18	..	..	34	26	5	2	114	92	12	6

B Other Diseases.

	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		TOTAL	
	Heard of	Hospital	Heard of	Hospital	Heard of	Hospital	Heard of	Hospital	Heard of	Hospital
Continued fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	31	21	14	9	16	13	32	27	93	70
Puerperal Fever ...	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
Erysipelas	7	..	6	..	7	..	10	..	30	..
Doubtful Cases	5	5	1	1	1	1	2	..	9	7

2 Cases of Measles were also treated in the Hospital during the 4th Quarter of the year.

INDEX TO CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Abattoir	50
Abstract	6
Ages at Death	18, Table D, Appendix
Analysis of Infectious Diseases Notified with Deaths since 1883 ..	39
Area of Borough	6
Bacteriological Laboratory	46
Bakehouses	62-63
Births and Birth Rates ...	6, 11, 14-15, 20, Table A Appendix
Birth Rate, England and Wales	15
Birth Rate, 76 Towns	15
Birth Rate, 142 Smaller Towns	15
Births in Huddersfield Union	16
Burgesses in relation to Population	9
Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884—Inspector's Report	70-77
Cancer	45
Causes of, and Ages at Death	Table D, Appendix
Causes of Death in Infants under 1 year of age	Table E Appendix
Common Lodging Houses	52, 56-57
Comparison of Quarters	Tables I-IV., Appendix
Constitutional Diseases	46
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	60
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	60
Deaths and Death Rates ..6, 11, 20, 21, Tables A, and V. Appendix	
Deaths in Public Institutions	18
Death Rates since 1880	Table VI, Appendix
Death Rates of 76 Towns	21
Density of Population	6
Developmental Diseases	46
Diagram of Deaths	20A
Diagram showing proportion of Deaths from different diseases ..	16A
Diarrhoea	12, 29-33 and Appendix
Dietic Diseases	46
Diphtheria	27-29, 39, 40
Duties and Powers of Health Committee	4
Elevation of the Borough above Ordnance Datum	6
Factory and Workshop Act 1901	61-66

INDEX—Continued.

Families where Deaths from Tuberculosis have previously occurred	35
Fire Escapes, Factories and Workshops	64
Food Inspection	58-59
General Statistical Tables	Appendix
Geographical Situation of the Borough	6
Graphic Chart	38A,
Hillhouse Dépôt -Manure Sales	68
Hillhouse Dépôt—Work Performed by Scavenging Staff.. .. .	67
Homework	64, 66
Hospitals	46-47, 48
Houses Let in Lodgings	57
Infantile Mortality	18, 21, Tables A and E Appendix
Infantile Mortality Charts	18A. B. C.
Do. Do. England and Wales	15
Do. Do. 76 Towns	15, 21
Do. Do. 142 Smaller Towns	15
Infectious Diseases	22-44, Table C. and VIII. Appendix
Influenza	38
Introductory Review	7-12
Laundries	65-66
List of Workshops	62
Marriages	6, 11, 13-14
Measles and German Measles	37
Medical Inspection of School Children	12
Members of Health Committee	4
Meteorological Observations—Abstract of	51
Midwives Act, 1902	19
Milkshops, Dairies, and Cowsheds	60
Mortality	11, 17-18, and Appendix
Mortality per 1,000 persons living at all ages	Table VII, Appendix
Natural Increase of Population	6, 8, 20
Occupations of Persons dying from Tubercular Disease	36
Population	6, 13, 20
Population—Considerations shewing that Registrar-General's estimate is too low	7-10
Population, England and Wales	15
Population - Registrar-General's Method of Computation	7
Population, 76 Towns	15
Population, 142 Smaller Towns.. .. .	15
Removal of Nuisances	53-56
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875-1899	12, 58-59
Sanitary Work—Summary	54-55
Scarlet Fever.. .. .	11, 22-24A, 39, 40
School Children in relation to Population	10

INDEX—*Continued.*

Septic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	38, 39
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Staff ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Street Distribution of Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	41-44
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	21, 33-36, 38A
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	25-26, 39, 40
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	38, 39
Vaccination Returns	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	61-66
Zymotic Deaths and Death Rates	..	..	..	..	..	..	6, 11, 21
Zymotic Death Rates 76 Towns	..	..	..	..	..	..	21

